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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 74— BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 27, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Mar	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,692
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NAKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,037
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th March	BANGALA	3,948
12th April	ALIPORE*	5,273
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
26th ,,	PERIM*	7,648
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA§	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § ..	6,843
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th March ..	BAMORA ..	Buscreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 11-30 a. m.
28th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Buscreh viaK'chi. 8-15 a. m.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9-30 a.m.
31st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 10 a.m.
2nd April ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	2nd April
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6089	28th ,,	9th April
Pena Ma	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Ta Ma	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Geno Me	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado aru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	123
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279, Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ryoku Maru	K. Ohbayashi	6152	16th Mar.	22nd Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6809	23rd ,,	6th April
*SumatraMaru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	10th April
*Atlas Maru	T. Manimura	7247	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	26th Apr.	10th May.

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungai Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

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For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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Price List on Application.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS,
and
GENTS. COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
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Offer during the HOT SEASON to those who follow the Trend of Fashion the following:—

	Rs.
Superior Corded Silk Suit 2 for Rs. 195/.	69-0-0
Superior Tussore Suit 3 for Rs. 65/8.	24-8-0
White Office Suit 3 for Rs. 37/8.	13-8-0
Superior Cambric Shirt 6 for Rs. 39/.	7-0-0
White Office Trouser 6 for Rs. 25/.	4-8-0

Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared.
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AT . . . . . LAST.

THE "S.S. MANELA" has arrived with the New STOCK OF CARS for which we have been waiting so long, and we shall commence making deliveries on the 14th March 1924.

BUY ONE
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT TERMS.

For Particulars
APPLY To:—
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ld., & Reduced,
Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and */5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road

—FLEXOID—
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OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750.

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ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
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For free Catalogues, apply Manager,
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8 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Major writes:—
"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
visits ORIENT HOTEL, BOMBAY,
Every FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, age exceeding 30 years. Pay according to qualifications. THE CHIEF SECRETARY. Jainashram, Choti Sadri (Mewar).
A R10070

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. RATANBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—A smart MATRIC or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Clerk, having good knowledge of General Correspondence and Municipal Work. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification. Typist will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, CHHOTULAL T. PARIKH, Chairman, The Managing Committee, City Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19281

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BY experienced all round Business Assistant efficient in Accountancy, Banking, and shipping, competent shorthand typist. Apply Box No. 147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 10102

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJDA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO LET—Nice small OFFICE ROOM. Excellent position. Rent rupees 85. Apply P. O. Box No. 665, Bombay.
C R10098

NEW GODOWNS, size 113 by 29 by 20 and 68 by 42 by 20 at Narsingpura Jail Road. See ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Pydhoni.
C R10089

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL MUSSOORIE.

(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)

An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE".
R9963

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 418.

TH

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O.
Cochin State.
19106

AUCTION SALE—On view, at Tayebi Castle, Motiram Street, Byculla, made to order dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass, crockery, plateedware, carpets, etc., will be sold on SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers Byren & Co.
10103

CONTRACT for electric fitting is to be given at new baint Building. See BEGAHOMED HAJI, Abdoolreman, Pydhoni.
I R19090

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas pete-spice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dubee per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small dubee per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SUKLA, Hotagunj, CAWNPORE.
I R10002

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle
Wadowa St. Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

A FINANCIER WANTED to invest Rs. 50,000 to a lakh in a going Motor concern, on reasonable interest or share or both. Write with terms to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R19283

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
M R10092

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924. Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A. G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL—Session begins in July, 1924. Offers a complete course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Apply for Prospectus enclosing one anna stamp, to THE PRINCIPAL, 12/1, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA.
M R10003

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE FOR SALE

ALL MILITARY BUILDINGS and LANDS, situated at Taragarh (Ajmer) costing Rs. 109,032 will be disposed of either by Public Auction or by private treaty. Gentlemen desiring to purchase this property should send their bids in sealed covers bearing the words "Taragarh property" to this office on or before May, 15th, 1924.

Drawings can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division at any time between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. excepting on Gazetted holidays and Sundays.

The Sale will be subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.

(Sd.) O. OLLIFF LEE,
Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Division.
19229

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE IN NAGPUR-NARKHER SECTION OF THE I. N. RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st April, 1924, 178 Up Mixed will leave Nagpur at 16/50 instead of 16/0 and arrive Narkher at 21/20.

For timings at intermediate stations please see corrected sheet time-tables posted at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans. Supdt.

Chief Trans. Supdt.'s Office,
Bombay, 26th March, 1924.
C19306

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE PROBATIONER for the supernumerary service on Rs. 60-8-75 p.m. provided that the candidate is not more than 30 years of age, and that he is certified to be of good physique by proper Medical Authority. The selected candidate will be required to enter into a binding to serve the Municipality for a period of 10 years and to execute a security bond of Rs. 100. After putting in two years' probation he shall have to pass a qualifiying departmental examination. Conditions of service are prescribed in the Municipal rules, which may be seen.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 14th April, 1924.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 24th March, 1924.
C19302

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmedabad Municipality with Medical Qualifications (which may be British or Indian but with D. P. H. or other Sanitary Qualifications which *must* be of a British University or of a British Medical Corporation) on a salary of Rs. 400-25-750 *plus* Rs. 100 Motor Allowance P.M. for a period of 28 months to officiate for the permanent incumbent going on leave preliminary to retirement. The selected candidate will be kept on probation but may be confirmed on the expiry of this period if found suitable.

Applications stating age, religion, nationality and with copies of degrees, diplomas and testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 14th April, 1924.

The candidates must have:—
(1) A sufficient knowledge of either Gujarati or Hindustani. A Gujarati knowing man will be preferred.
(2) At least three years' experience of the Health Department of a large City Municipality in India.

Salary upto the maximum may be given according to the qualifications of the selected candidates.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 24th March, 1924.
C19303

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our client Mr. RAJAN GIGA, who is carrying on business under the name Style and firm of the Apollo Motor Garage and the Apollo Motor Equipment at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, is the sole proprietor of the said concerns and that our client's Son Gulam Husein Rajan Giga has no right or interest therein and that he has no authority whatever to enter into any dealings or borrow moneys in the name or on behalf of our client. Any one dealing with the said Gulam Husein Rajan Giga will do so at his own risk and our client will not be liable for the same.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Rajan Giga.
19201

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale of the undermentioned property held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1924, by Messrs. PREMCHAND KALLIANCHAND and another the mortgagees through Messrs. Ghandy and Co., Auctioneers our client Mr. BALUBHAI GHELLABHAI was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser thereof.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the buildings messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Tank Street at Mazagaon, containing by admeasurement (237½) two hundred and thirty-seven and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1548, 1549, Collector's New No. 8701, Old Survey No. 2598 and New Survey No. 1032 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 400, Street No. 109-111 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, on or towards the North by a property formerly of Govind Girdhar and now of Kokni Abdul Latif Fukir and on or towards the South by the property of Pasu Jairaj and now of Haji Vaidina.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1924.

Messrs. AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL GIN STORES SUPPLIERS AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SALVAGE OF THE RECENT FIRE AT THE PRESIDENCY MILLS LTD. AT FERGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 28th day of March 1924 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Presidency Mills premises at Parel the following salvage of the recent fire:—

SIZING DEPARTMENT.

6 Sizing machines.
1 Warping machine.
7 Pern winding machines.
12 Drawing in frames.
12 Beam racks etc.
1 Donkey engine.
Shaftings and pulleys.

DYE HOUSE (IST FLOOR).

9 Grey winding machines.
7 Drum winding machines.
13 Warping machines.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Sizing Department Columns etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ, ABOUT FOUR MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of Mr. K. J. Dubash, the defaulting purchaser, the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda in the Sub-District of Bandra (Santa Cruz) in Taluka Salsette of District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,902 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 3293 and Survey No. 248 of Danda Village in Taluka Salsette of Thana District and in the Books of Bandra Municipality under Street No. 20 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Amboobhai Dosaji and on or towards the West by the Batty ground of the Vicar and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nendeo Kordeshimpi and partly by that of Bhagwanlal Bapulal and which said premises are now occupied by the Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 4, Bake Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A large quantity of surgical instruments medicines, drugs, and poisons to be sold at Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind Town hall by the order of the Ordnance Officer I/c. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on Monday the 7th April, 1924 at 10 a.m. sharp. The drugs and poisons will be sold to such license holder who has a license and not to any other person, also purchasers will have to pay full amount at once and remove such lot at once as being accepted. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.
94, Main Street, Poona.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35 Hummum Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE (PARBHADEVI PASSAGE) OPPOSITE STANDARD MILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Meata and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Goolamally Haji Kermally Mahomed Jetha, the transferee of mortgage, dated 3rd day of February, 1921 and made between Mr. Bundealibhai Assur as the mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., as the mortgagees of the other part and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, by virtue of the power of sale reserved in the said Indenture of mortgage and also in pursuance of the consent decree made on the 5th day of July, 1923, in suit No. 1178 of 1923 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in which the said Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd., were the plaintiffs, the said Goolamally Haji Kermalli was the defendant and the said Bundeally Assur was the Third party Messrs. MENESSE and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property at the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1924, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Worli in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 473 (Four hundred and seventy-three) Square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 147, New No. B1267, New Survey No. 3B-2958 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3021 Street No. 486 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Parelker, on or towards the South by the Municipal Gutter and passage, on or towards the West by the property of Maria De Theresa DeSouza and other and on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somji, Solicitors at their office, Cama Building Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBIAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Bungalow No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back inlaid sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cubinets and show-case, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, rich glass ware, crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. C. F. Tofts and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SEE THE

Master-piece Film,

You have only to go to your Premier, Palatial and Popular

NOVELTY

Cinema and to Witness and Enjoy

THE **"Treasure OF KaLyan"**

Being the Super-Jewel in 8 Big Reels of the

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.,

TO-NIGHT AND DAILY 4 SHOWS
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

THE BEST PROGRAMME IN THE CITY!

COMING ! ! COMING ! !

Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.

Gandharva Natak Mandali

only 5 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre

on
Saturday 29-3-24 at 8-20 p. m. (S.T.)
EKACH-PYALA
Sunday 30-3-24 at 3 p. m. Noon
DRAUPADI
Wednesday 2-4-24 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF

POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND

at

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

opened by H.E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924
From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight

DON'T FAIL TO SEE CHINA TOWN & WAX WORKS

TO-DAY
BABY COMPETITION AT 5-30 P.M.
ENTRANCE RE. 1.

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/- Day Ticket Re. 1/- Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
The Bombay A.D.C.
presents
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Cinema at 6-30p. m. "DOWN HOME"

EMPIRE THEATER

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in his latest Picture
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
The Million Dollar Kid In
"CIRCUS DAYS"

Cinema Majestic

Presents
TO-DAY and during This Week
RAZIA BEGUM

A spectacular historical drama
With
Mahatma Gandhi
AT JUHU
BEING
The First Genuine Photograph of that Patriot after his release.
WITH
MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.
You cannot afford to Mriss. these pictures.
SEE THEM TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Saturday 29th March,1924 at 9 p.m. (T.S.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY the 30th March, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Terrace Cama" Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, old black wood carved furniture, screen, cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils etc. etc.
The property of G. Bell, Esqr.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE AND CARPETS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 129, Apollo Street, Fort, furniture, etc., such as mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, Chesterfields, marble top wash hand tables, show cases, glassware, platedware, bedsteads, etc. etc. The property of Sir F. Nelson and other European gentlemen. Also on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Vinayak Pai one screen, tables, boxes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1924 to 31st March 1925 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasis Bridge cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G.I.P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi sluices and gather cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.
For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
By order of the Bank and office concerned
1 case Harmoniums.
4 cases Board Wooden Boxes.
1 Gross Pear's Glycerine Soap.
On account of Insurance office concerned:
2 cases gas mantles.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
1 Hand Cart.
1 Ford Motor Car.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, & COLOURED GLASSWARE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road next to the Fire Brigade Station, all the office furniture, etc., belonging to the Parsons Trading Co. such as large and small writing tables, American roll top table, office chairs, 2 Typewriters, teak wood cupboards, pigeon hole cupboard, side teapoys, chairs, books stands, electric ceiling fans, coloured glass ware, bowls, vases, cups and saucers, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT LOVE GROVE WORKS, OPPOSITE PUMPING STATION, WORLI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st April next, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at Love Grove Works, opposite Pumping Station, Worli.
A quantity of windows, doors and other scantlings lying at the abovementioned place.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HINDU HOTEL KNOWN AS "VELANKER'S HOTEL" AS A GOING CONCERN WITH ITS GOODWILL AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AT GIRGAUM MAHARAJ BUILDING OPPOSITE CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 423 of 1924 (Damodar vs. Laxmibai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.
All the stock-in-trade of the above Hotel consisting of tables, chairs, counters, screens, and all other articles lying in the Hotel as a going concern with its goodwill and the Receiver's right of occupancy.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be reuqired at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th March, 1924.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 26.

S S Jalapa, Neal, Calcutta.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Arcturus, Gorman, Calcutta.
S S Bangala, Wells, Kobe.
S S Fernmoor, Rye, Hull.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Cochhana for Hamburg.
Steamer Matiana for Hamburg.
S S Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Jalapa, 4380 tons, Captain Fred Neal, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Arcturus, 3816 tons, Captain F. Gorman, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Bangala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bangala, 1935 tons, Captain H W Wells, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.
S S Fernmoor:—The T M Company's steamer Fernmoor, 3665 tons, Captain T Rye, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct. Lahore, 4471, Cal., NF, F F C & Co.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4, M M & Co.
7 Matiana 5453 K'chi 1/4 M M and Co.
Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban 2/4, M M & Co.
9 Ryujin Maru 3847 Kobe, N.F. N Y Kaisha.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Pilsna 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 K'chi N.F. Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3796, NF, N.F M. M& Co.
14 Barala 1899, Busrah 2/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Muroron Maru 3757 Japan, 2/4, N Y. Kaisha.
D & E Dondalo 3028, Cal. 30/3.
F Nagpore 3226, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
K Shushtar 1718, N F, H S Shushtary.
O Abred Nobel 2614, Cal. N F, Graham & Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledoniadue about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 28th March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 26.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—50 bales hemp, D M Dungaji. 20 bundles woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 bales goat skin J. Sharif and Sons; 1 bales sheep skin, J. Sharif and Sons; 9 bales cow hides, J. Tribhowan, 2 bdles woollen carpets, A. Azizullaoff 1 bundles fox skin, A. Azizullaoff; 3 bundles woollen carpet, H Hajji off. 1 bundle woollen carpets H A Amin off; 2 bundles woollen carpet, E Afihai off.

S S Tanenfels for Malmo:—20 bales cotton fly oil, Indo Japan Cotton Mfgs Co.
S S Tanenfels for Hamburg:—155 cwt. gum Arabic, E Virji and Co.; 55 bales oil cotton fly, K Visram and Co.; 40 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt cummin seed, E Virji and Co. 50 cwt. gum olibanum, E Virji and Co.
S S Tanenfels for Antwerp:—4000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co. 300 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
S S Tanenfels for Bremar:—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt coffee, Thos Cook and Sons.
S S California for Liverpool:—350 cwt. ground nut oil cake, N V. Valmohmad; 3080 cwt linseed oil cake, N V Valmohmad; 100 bales cotton, H M Mehta; 1080 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 4 bundles gunny bags Dunlop Rubber Co. 220 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co. 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
S S Martiana for Havre:—105 cwt gum Arabic E Virji and Co. 50 bales cotton B Karsondas; 100 bales cotton fly, Indo Japan Cotton Mfg. Co.; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.; 660 cwt mustard seed, A Durst.
S S Sierre Marena for Antwerp:—177 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 410 bales cotton, K. Devchand; 165 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 100 bales hemp, T M Megji.
S S Jalapa for New York:—25 packages pistachio nut, Thos Cook and Sons; 3 bales woollen carpet, Thos. Cook and Sons; 4002 cwt myrobollam, B Damji and Co.; 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1034 bales cotton J. P. F F Campbell and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 4 barrels crockery, National Aniline and C. Co. 8 boxes weaving apparel, National Aniline and C. Co.; 1 case cotton print, National Aniline and C. Co.
S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—140 bales wool for carpet, Shanji Mat; 32 bales goat skin, Deccan T Co.; 50 cases goat skin, Deccan T Co.
S S Pilsna for Venice:—2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, Ralindia Cotton Co.
S S Pilsna for Trieste—1650 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton, N Rajaram 186 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Devanha for London:—8 bales woollen carpet, Thos Cook and Son; 10 packages pistachio nuts, Thos Cook and Son; 152 bales goat skin, Charles Boolie and Co; 200 cwt Nigeo seed, A. Durst, 100 cwt rape seed, A. Durst; 100 cwt kardiseed, A Durst, 130 cwt. small karg seed, A Durst, 125 bales hemp F. P. F. F Campbell and Co.
S S Devanha for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp F P. F F Campbell and Co.
S S Fernmoor for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Strauss and Co.
S S Taroba for Piraeuenes—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Taroba for Genoa:—3200 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Canodi Monte for Naples—2000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.
S S Capode Monte for Genoa:—7 bales cotton, Ralindia Cotton Co. 350 bales cotton F. P., F F Campbell and Co.
S S Elysia for New York:—692 cwt castor seed, W and A Graham and Co.
S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—16 bales goat skin, Biskey Co.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 9 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
S S Elysia for Marseilles:—300 cwt mustard seed, A Durst.
S S Manigaston for Sunsea—1750 tons Bauxite ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.
S S Muraran Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton G M. Twist, C Bomanji.
S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton; Suzuki and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Muroran Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Muraran Maru for Yokochi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Ryjin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Vuradhwan Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 26.

S S Soumeldijk from Hamburg. Agents E D Sassoon and Co.:—10 cases tartaric acid, 42 drum chloride of zinc, 27 drum chloride of magnesia, 30 cases paper, 457 bales paper, 35 cases playing cards, 13 cases clocks, 40 kegs bicarb of soda, 80 kegs hydro sulphate of soda 20 cases borax powder, 36 cases Incondescent bodies, 27 bales news print, paper, 80 kegs chlorate of potash, 39 cases Leonical ware, 19 cases lamps, 19 cases lamps, 20 cases ordinary soap, 30 cases Hurrican lantern, 11 cases photo cardboard, 75 cases Toys, 15 cases lamps and parts of lamps, 20 cases sodium nitrate 14 6cases beer, 17 cases needles, 15 cases lamp parts, 38 cases solid umbrella ribs, 93 cases padlocks, 34 cases paper goods, 14 cases salamonine lumps, 400 bags soda ash, 50 cask Imit. red lead, 20 kegs permagnet of potash, 500 D bags sugar, 4396 bags granulated sugar, 13 cases hardware, 100 bundles Y. M. sheets, 600 bundles copper sheets.
From Antwerp:—1438 cask china clay, 20 cases earthem ware, 30 cases playing cards, 25 cases glue, 15 cases mineral water, 40 cases dry earth colour, 75 cases Deschin's Syrup, 20 cases cotton tissue, 50 cases E ware tiles, cases aluminium circles, 150 bags broken tiles 26 bales cotton goods, 225 bundles stirrups, 100 D bags carbonate of soda.
From Rotterdam:—16 bags tapestry yarn, 25 cases white schnapps, 24 cases schnapps, 267 cases cheese, 25 cases gin, 40 cases wall tiles 50 cases white wall tiles, 25 bales straw boards, 17 cases cottons, 100 drums white lead in oil, 60 cases nails, 12 bales corks, 20 cases yellow metal sheeting, 50 cask tartoid acid, 30 cases chicory, 12 cases Eau de Cologne, 52 cask aluminium sulphate 16 bags aluminium sulphate, 150 bags Farina, 70 D bags Farina, 287 cases Beer, 25 iron D/s Beer, 50 cask China clay, 40 kegs white powder, 305 kegs white paint 52 bundles fish plates, 54 cases hardware, 16 cases X solid medicines, 24 cases, condensed salmon, 83 cases condensed fruit, 25 cases condensed vegetable, 18 cases padlocks, 12 cases needles, 21 cases vegetable 21 bales pickers 56 bales writing paper, 547 cases aniline colour 241 cask aniline colour, 22 cases hydro sulphate 14 cases medical remedies, 10 cases raw ivory, 25 cases salad oil, 475 cases slates, 100 cases ordinary hardware, 22 drums zinc chloride, 11 cases zinc chloride, 53 packages manila ropes, 138 cuts Spent cloves tons, 150 denijoms acetic acid, 100 kegs sugar of lead, 15 cask Genova, 20 cases sterilized natural milk.
From Karachi:—212 bags wheat flour, 309 bags wheat rawa.
S S Commissaire Preria Locou from Marseilles, Agents, Compagine Des Messegeries Maritimes:—962 cases brandy.
S S Transfield from Rangoon, Agents British I. S N Co. Ltd. 28 cases biscuits, 43561 bags rice, 30 cases hhm beef etc., 419 cases apples, 61 cases cutch 82 cask tallow 75 bales raw wool.
S S Khanialla from Durban, Agents British I S N Co. Ltd.:—960 tons 15/c. coal, 50 bales balloor cords, 20 crats pears, 25 crats apples, 47 boxes fine gold, 100 bars fine silver.
From Dalgoabay:—290 tons coal, 660 cases grapes, 4 tusks ivory.
From Dar-es-Salaam—33 bales cotton.
From Zanzibar:—2 cases silver coins, 327 bundles cloves, 190 bales cloves, 1850 bales cloves, 1 case specie, 20 case honey, 1 case ivory, 52 tusk ivory, 11 pieces ivory, 3 cases T. shell, 100 bags shark fins.
From Mombasa:—50 cases gum copal, 10 cases glue, 19 tins ivory, 3528 bales cotton.

COLOUR MARKET.

March 25.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 105/ per cwt.
Alizerine-20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 105/- per cwt.
Alizerine-20 per cent. paste I.P. Rs. 93/- per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xis Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3 per lb.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 4/6/0 per lb.
Magenta Xis Rs. 4/6/0 per lb.
Hemeline Xis Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 5 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS-MARKET.

March 25.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/-
Antimony salt Rs. 0/0/0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 12/8/0/0.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0/3/9
Caustic soda Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Cloride Rs. 3/12/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/0/0
Maize starch Rs. 17/0/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14/8/0
Acetic acid Rs. 0/9/0.
Aniline salat Rs. 0/11/6.
Gluber salt Rs. 4/0/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 42/0/0
Hydrosulphide soda B.A.S.F. As. 1/6/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24/0/0
Oxalic acid Rs. 33/0/0.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Bombay office of the National Bank of India, Ld., has received a cable from our London Office informing it that "at the approaching Annual Meeting of Shareholders the Directors will propose a dividend for the half year of 20 per cent per annum equivalent to £1-5-0 per share making 20 per cent for the year free of Income Tax, placing £50,000 to Reserve Fund, £20,000 to House Property, £25,000 to officers Pensions Fund and carrying forward £1,99,054."

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 26.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
441-22—Matubhai J and M. Rehmatbai widow, Rehamatbai Ladha widow and others, Tyabji B and Co.
FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
2001-22—Manibhai and Co, Umedram Girdhardas Diwan and others, Purshotam Ratansy, Jamsetji R and D.
1620-22—Madhowji and Co, Sakoor Oosman Ebrahim Haji Hamad and another Payne and Co.
754-21—Payne and Co, Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdulla and Co, Shaikh Adam Hussein Vasi and others, Tyabji T and Co.
831-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Dwarkadas Kadirbux, Popatlal Panamchand, Payne and Co.
3194-21—Dharamsy D and Co, Balaram Andrdram, Liladhar Kalidas, Dikshit M. and Co.
4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersy Korsi Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhowji and Co.
2062-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co, Shanker Balaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H F and Co, Jehangir M and S.
3180-22—Payne and Co, Jerbanoo widow and others, Ghandimal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.
4410-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anant, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co
1050-18—Mirza and M, Narayan Dharma, Gangabai, Smethan B and L.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
4369-21—Manilal and K. Sonubai widow, Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandya.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.
2735-23—Mulla and M. Cowasji Dorabji Panday and another, Sitaram Govindji Raje.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.
96-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj The Pioneer Indian Paints and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.
736-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj, The Pioneer Indian Paints and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.
5142-23—N B Bhatt, Gokuldas Hathibas, Dhanbai Marzban Cooji, Sukhtankar and G.
LONG CAUSE.
3174-21—Little and Co, Astan Mordakh Dossa Gulam Hussein Habib and Col Mehta L and Co.
SHORT CAUSES (CENT SUITS.)
5109-23—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidik Noorani v Mahomed bin Gulam Hussein Surtazi, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5160-23—Shah and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons, Shamrao M and H.
4936-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Daval v Dayabhai Jugjiwan Desai, Chubb and Co.
2714-23—Smethan B and L, Keshaolal Devchand v Thakkar Shamji Hurgovandas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.
3387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Allmahomed Haji Cassim v Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and ors.
5623-23—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Manchubhai v Bejonji Edulji and anr.
5036-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Ibrahim Adamji and anr, Bastur and Co.
5077-23—Matubhai J and M, Fazalbhoy Jiwanji Allibhoy v Mahadeo Gopal Bidiwalla and anr, Shah and Co.
31-24—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay v Haji Esa Haji Haroon, Daphtary F and D.
307-24—Pandia and Co, Jar Loong Hug Ker and Co v Gidamali Vali Essa, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
308-24—Pandia and Co, Dr Bhimjibhoy Dadabhoy Mistry, v Hormusji Gazder and ors.
327-24—Motichand and D, Fidaally Husanally Jehangir Cawasji Mistry, Wadia G and Co.
392-24—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, M Jamsetji and Sons, Chubb and Co.
393-24—Motichand and D, Tyebhai Abdul Hussein, Kaderbhoy Essaji, Chitnis K and M.
394-24—Mulji Th and Co, Hanmanti Grapon, Yellubai widow.
4711-23—Vachha and Co, Hirachand Kasturchand and another, Mulchand Budhsen Kulphiwalla, Pandia and Co.
183-24—Jamsetji R and D, Adamalli Allibhoy Rachael Moses, Payne and Co.
193-24—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Hargomandas and others, Khatri Madhowji Adamji, In Person

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.
2268-21—Purnanand C and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshed Mfg Co and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.
2984-21—Pandia and Co, Hurgowandas Tulsidas and anr v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Sabnis and G.
2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.
3101-21—Payne and Co, Pestonji Cowasji Chinoy v Dosabhai Pestonji Bhathena and anr, Manilal and K.
3105-21—Soonderdas and Co, Sidney George and anr v Taparia and Sons and ors, Khandwalla and Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.
3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.
3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.
3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.
3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah and Co v E S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.
3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.
3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibraham Haji Gany Karim and anr, Mutubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.
3672-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Mamlabaksh v Kursuma daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina L Gomes, Amarchand and M.
1638-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Waljt Ardeshir H D and Co.
3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.
3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.
3947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.
2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalhanji Thakar and others, Jen Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.
2123-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karimi Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.
1021-19—Jamshedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghvaya N and Co.
175-21—Pandia and Co, Badrudin Shaik Saratalli Karair and Co, Shaik Khurudin Hussein Kuvari Ballaporwalla, Mantri and Co.
TESTAMENTARY SUIT.
20-23—Re Vithaldas Meghji, Madhowji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji Damodar Morarji, Matubhai J and M.
LONG CAUSES.
77-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Usman and Co and anr v Jivraj Balco Sty and Wvg Co Ltd and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Craigie B and C, Ardeshir H D and Co.
546-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.
569-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.
584-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Sbirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.
737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.
743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.
758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.
765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.
782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.
811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.
869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.
873-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhoomal and anr v Kanialal Bansilal, Purnanand C and J.
1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D
3007-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Tankersy v Karim Rahimat Chakavalli and anr, N C Dalal and Co.
3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.
2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.
704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.
642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.
13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Seragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.
26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Babibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.
14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.
16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.
10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

SHRI KRISHNA SUDAMA CHARITABLE AUSHADHALAYA.

(Late Ben Lilabhai Narayendas Thackersey Three Charitable Dispensing Rooms, at Kankhal, Hardwar.)
Monthly returns of sick attendance of the above institution are as under:—
For January, 1924:—
Total number of patients attended.—There were 1955 cases of which 869 new and 1086 repeated numbers. In the Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram Dressing Room and Shri Krishna Sudama Aushadhalaya.
Total daily average 69.
New daily average 33.
For February, 1924:—
Total number of patients attended.—There were 1955 cases of whish 869 new and 1086 repeated numbers.
In the Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram Dressing Room and Shri Krishna Sudama Aushadhalaya.
Total daily average 68.
New daily average 30.

CONCERT AT GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The violin concert by Pandits Mahadeva Bhagvandar (Violin) and Anandarama Bhagavadar (Mredangam) at the Gandharwa Mahavidyalaya went off successfully with a large and appreciative audience. The Pandits who hail from a family of musicians for the past five generations did their respective part very well. The function came to a close with a few words of appreciation from Mr. B. M. Anand Rao who in the couse of which paid a tribute to the fingers that spoke the divine art.

ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Sind Muhammadan Rural Constituency is called upon to elect on or before the 12th May 1924, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the death of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Wali Muhammad Khan Bhurgri:
The following dates and hours are fixed for the purpose according to the Electoral Rules:—
Friday, 4th April 1924 Nomination of candidates.
Monday, 7th April 1924 Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Monday, 28th April 1924, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting.
Thursday, 8th May 1924, 12 noon at the office of the Commissioner in Sind. Counting of votes.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIKS ON TRIAL.

C. I. D. INTERCEPTION OF LETTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 24.

In the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case to-day evidence given was entirely formal. Mr. D. V. Karnik, Inspector of Bombay, C.I.D. gave evidence regarding interception of certain letters which were filed by Col. Kaye. In some cases, he said, originals were kept and forwarded to the Intelligence Bureau. In other cases copies were made and original documents put back in their envelopes and allowed to go through post. He further said that in September 1923 K. B. Roy of Bombay gave him Rs. 368/12 which he received by money order from one Sarish in London for Nalini Gupta.
Shekh Hasan Ali Yasun, Sub-Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Bombay, was the next witness examined. He said that he had interrupted some letters (which he recognised in exhibits) and forwarded originals to Government.
Hafiz Mohamed Usman Khan, head constable, C.I.D., Bombay, deposed that Inspector Karnik used to give him letters to take to Post Office. This closed the proceedings for day.
Prosecuting Counsel Mr. Alston said that he would be unable to produce more than two or three witnesses each day because witnesses came from various C. I. D. Departments and their officials had represented that they could not allow all men to leave for Cawnpore at the same time as there was much work to do at the present moment.

P. & O. CO.'S FARE ACROSS FRANCE.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., inform us that they have received telegraphic intimation from the managing directors of the P. and O. Company in London that, although the rail and sleeping car f

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 25/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 13/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D. A. Frcs. 580.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 140½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 139½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 79.85
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 99.50.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/4 25/32 Steady
Bar Gold	..	£ 4-16-1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot.	..	33 5/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Mar. 26. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 23/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 31/32
Fcs. Demand	620
American Dollars	337
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	236
Japan	141 1/2
Singapore	169 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 25.

Rents 3 per cent,	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	33 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China was small seller India bought. Quiet
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/8

London, Mar. 25.

Exchange on London in Paris	79.85
„ „ „ Germany	18.100.000.000
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.05

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	32.48
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	24 90
Belgium Yesterdays	99.37
Athens	254.50

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 25.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 87 7/8un changed
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 3/8 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 1/2 „
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45 un changed
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan)	63.—1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	54—1/4

STOCKS

London, Mar. 25.

Conversion Loan	£ 75
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100
7 per cent Indian	„ 109

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 25.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22
TIN BLOCD	263

BULLION.

Bombay, March 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/5
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/5
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/5/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/3.

London, March 25.

Bar gold ready, s. 96/1
Silver ready, d 33/5
Silver forward, d. 33/3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Ready:—26

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 26—4—6			26—5—0
Chitar 26—5—9			26—5—9

Teji Mandi.
Fagon
Chitar 1—4—9
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Mar 26.

Ready:—81—12—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagon 81—9—0	81—10—0		81—10—0
Chitar 82—3—0	82— 2—0		82— 4—0

Teji Mandi:—
Fagon
Chitar 0—14—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 26.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points lower to 5 points higher in old crops and 18 to 23 points down in new crops in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on New Orleans and speculative selling, but later improved on local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 47 to 56 points lower. The market declined on general heavy selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 25th March (4-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Weather favourable."

A slight change having been reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 564/ for F.G. Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the market advanced to Rs. 566/- on jobbers buying. Selling by shroffs caused the prices to give way to Rs. 565/-, but the market again improved to Rs. 566/- on Commission Houses buying; and closed at Rs. 565/- at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 568/- and touching Rs. 566/- on selling by offices and Jobbers, closed steady at Rs. 567/- at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 549/- and improved to Rs. 552½ on shroffs and general buying, and closed at Rs. 551½. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 554/- and went up to Rs. 558½ on buying by shroffs and closed at Rs. 556½. F.G. Begnal May opened at Rs. 510/- and advanced to Rs. 516/- on Commission Houses buying, and closed at Rs. 514/-.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor. About 1000 Bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS,

6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Mar. 25

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	567
Fully Good Bengal	May	..	581
Fully Good Bengal		..	
Fine Oomra	May	..	554
Fine Oomra		..	
„	July	..	587

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	555	540	525	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	580	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565	
M. G. Broach	600	590	580	570
M. G. Mathia	563	553	538	523
M. G. Khandesh	570	560	545	530

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar 26

Fully Good Broach	April/May	565
„ „ Bengal	May	514
„		
Fine Oomra	May	552
Fine Oomra	July	557
Good southerns	May/June	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 26.

New York Market 25th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivrty	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.23	May	27.20—03	26.87—36	27.20—03	
26.70	July		26.40—30	26.75+05	
24.63	Oct			24.45—18	
24.30	Dec			24 07—23	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 27.28, lowest 26.60, range .68 points. Speculatives and New Orleans selling early, stop-loss orders being reached. Scattered Wall St. shorts covering and local shorts covering.

Liverpool Market 25th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16.59	Mar			16.05—54	
16.49	May	16.12—37	16.10—39	15 94—55	
16.14	July	15.70—44		15.58—56	
14.03	Oct			14 15—48	
14.16	Jan Egyptian	13.78—38		13.69—47	
19 92	May			19.43—49	
18.45	Nov			17. 95—50	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 400,000.

(2) New York cables: Washington developments unsettling confidence. Decidely more hesitancy business generally. Banks state conditions not nearly so good as month ago. Textiles trade going from bad to worse. Monday's decline due principally to Palmbeach selling on first fairly good weather map in 10 days. Only moderate price fixing by Mills. (Palmbeach is a winter resort frequented by many prominent New York operators at this time of the year).

(3) New York cables: There are 20 miles in Greenville district. 5 are curtailing as described, 15 are on full time with several on night shifts.

(4) No rains warmer. Large Market, mixed, General heavy selling. Spot sales 3000. (5) American cross rate 420 3/8. May highest 16.13, lowest 16.79, range .34 points.

(6) Heavy selling, stoploss orders being reached. Poor report from New York. Good weather in the South. Considerable trade fixing call sales.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under: "Reaction probable, but trade apathetic. Improved weather encouraging bears."

COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, Mar 25

Weakness of New York market induced heavy liquidations and market closed steady and slightly above the lowest,

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Fair demand		16.67
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.		20.60
New York 11 a. m.	May	26.88+.05
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	26.42+.04
	Oct.	24.25+.03
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	27.24
	July	26.42

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

	To-day's Price
March	16.05—54
April	15.96—54
May	15.94—55
June	15.87—56
July	15.58—56
August	15.08—54
September	14.65—49
October	14.15—48
November	13.85—48
December	13.79—46
January	13.69 - 47
February	13.62—46
March	13.55—46

Tone.—Steady

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool Mar. 26.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.24—19
April	
May	16.15—21
June	
July	15.78+20
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	14.27—12
Nov.	
December	
January	13.85+16
Feb.	
Egyptians—May	
July	19.60

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES,

Liverpool, Mar, 25

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	16.20—39
April.	—
May.	16.08—41
June.	—
July.	15.72—42
Aug.	—
Sept.	14.75—39
Oct.	14.29—34
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	13.85—31
Feb.	—
Mar.	13.64—37
Egyptians—May	19.50
„ July	19'55

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 25,

Months.	To-day s price
March	19.48—49
April	19.43—49
May	19.43—49
June	19.41—50
July	19.40—50
August	19.20—50
September	18.85—50
October	18.25—50
November	17.95—50
December	17.93—50
January	17.90—50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

M. G. Bengal Good	11.05
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.85
No. 1 Oomra. Good	11.75
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scindia, Good	10.95
„ „ Fully Good	11.35
„ „ Fine	11.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 25.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		5000
„ Exports to Continent		14000
Futures at New York		
„ „ „	May	27.20—0,3
„ „ „	July	26.75—0,5
„ „ „	October	24.40—1,8
„ „ „	Dec.	
Spot Cotton at New York		27.35 un changed
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.00—.13
Futures „ „	May	27.44—.07
„ „ „	July	26.63—.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 1/2
Silver foreign mined		63 3/4

WHEAT

London, Mar, 25

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. A/Paid Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid sellers	29/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Sellers	44/6

Tone—Easier

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1925 Rs. 107/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
5 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 26. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	1 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 8 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, Whits	12 4 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	36 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May	6 11 0
Wheat, A/S	7 0 3
Linseed, April/May	12 6 0
Linseed Sept,	12 13 9
Groundnuts M/A	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	..
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	..

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 25.

Linseed La Plata Argentine A./May Paid Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Tone:—Slow request and lower. Trading poor,	
Cottonseed Bombay M/A Sellers	£ 10 1/ 4
Castorseed Bombay M/A Sellers	lb 24 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Mar, 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Done and Sellers	£ 19 1/8
Tone.—Slow demand at lower prices.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months April Value	36 7/8
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Done and Buyers	36 3/8

JAVA SUGAR

London Mar, 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers	29
July Sellers	24/3
July-Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept. Sellers	24/1
Tone—Dull offered lower especially old crop.	

London, Mar. 24.

Cuban Sugar M. Sellers	27/6

METALS.

London, Mar. 25.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 65
Copper Braziers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16

BRASS

Bombay, Mar 26

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3 4	65	8	0
Do	1	66	8	5
Do	1 1/4	67	0	0
Do	1 1/2	67	0	0
Do	1 3/4	67	0	0
Do	2	67	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Mar. 26,

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	76	8	0
Copper	1/	80	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	80	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77		0
Copper	1 3/4	77	0	0
Copper	2/	77	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteks Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		81	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German G Brass, Metal	3/4	64	8	0
„ „	1	65	8	0
„ „	1 1/4 to 1 1/2,			
„ „	„ 1 3/4 to 2	66	0	
English Copper	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	77	0	
American Copper	3/4	76	8	
„ „	1, 1 1/4	80	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Mar. 25.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May		11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe	Apr.	12 1/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar, 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 24, 1924.

Cotton	18830 Bales
Wheat	7370 Cwts.
Linseed	15145 „
Rape, etc.	1428 „
Gingellyseed	1243 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	708 „
Castorseed	6531 „
Rice	5110 „
Myrabollams	5183 „
Cottonseed	10377 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4927 „
Juwar	3978 „
Masur	152 „
Barley	2445 „
Bajri	3367 „
Coal	2485 Tons

Wool wear for Hill wear

Lalimli provides just the right wear for the Hills at the right prices.

Pure wool throughout our materials give to the wearer that sense of comfort and warmth which makes them so popular.

Now is the time to fit yourself out for the Hills and now is the time to write us for samples.

Cheviot Tweeds	Rs. 5/-/- per yard.
Tropical Tweeds	„ 4/12/- „ „
Saxony Suitings	„ 7/8/- „ „

Donegal Tweeds from Rs. 3/8 to Rs.4/8/- per yard
Serges, Blue, Brown or Grey from Rs.4/8/- to Rs.13/8 per yd.
Worsted Coatings from Rs.8/4/- to Rs.10/4/- per yard.
Broad cloths in all colours from Rs.5/- to Rs.9/4/- per yd.

ALL MATERIALS ARE 54" WIDE.

We are offering up to the 31st March next a special Discount of 10 per cent on all articles in stock (except Lohis).
Order to-day and take advantage of this offer.

LAL-IMLI
PURE WOOL
THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.
Branch of British Corporation Limited,
CAWNPORE.

L. 98.

SHARE BAZAR.

26. MARCH 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	..	407-8
Bombay Cotton	550	..	550
Bombay Dyeing	680-76-4-81-4	80-681-4	680
Century	347-8-48-12	47-8-350	47 8-346-4
Nagpur	468-12-67-8-68-12	471-4	470
Colaba	172-8	175	77-8-182-8
Crescent ex-divi.	231 4-28-12	231-4	230
Indore ex-divi.	386-81-4	385	382-8
Kohinoor	1100	..	1075
New Great	390-87-8	96-4-391-4	95-393-12
Pearl ex-divi.	518-12-14-17-8	520	17-8-515
Phoenix	420	..	418-12
Bharucha	407-8-12-8-10	15-412-8	15-412-8
Simplex	292-8-90	88-12-290	290
Swan ex-divi.	700		700
Swadesh	478-12	68-12-471-4	481-4
Pabni	324	..	317-8
Fazal	817-8-12-8-15	17-8-815	817-8
Mathuradas	300	..	300
Tata Mill	240	..	240
Globe	60	..	60
Mysore	117-8	..	117-8
Madhavji	240	..	23
Finlay ex-divi.	540	..	540
Gokak	101-4	..	10 -8
Edward Sassoon	205	..	205
Meyer Sassoon	145	..	145
Alcock	207-8	..	215
Bombay Burma Old	287-8	..	287-8
Bombay Elec. Tram	88-2	..	88-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	..	87-8
Bundi Cement	8-4	..	8-4
Central E. Mining	23	..	23-4
Indian Cement	55	..	15
Katni Cement Ordy.	67-8	..	67-8
Shivrajpur	35	..	34-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	26	..	26
Tata Steel Defd.	95	..	96-4

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, India 77/8, Central 25 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 407/8, By. Cotton 550, By.-Dyeing 680, Bradbury 435, Century 347/8 Cent. India 470, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 137/8xd., Crescent 230, David 500, Dawn 520, Edw. Sassoon 205, Fazulbhoy 821/4, Finlay 540, Gokak 102/8 Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Malwa 382/8, Kastoorchand 175, Khatao 210, Kohinoor 1075, Luxmi Cotton 5175, Madhavrao 55, M. Petit 2900, Morarji 3100, New Great 393/12, New City 280, Pabani 317/8, Pearls 515, Shapurji 412/8, Simplex 290, Swan 685, Swadeshi 480, Tata Mill 235, and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 215, By. Burma 287/8, By. Burma N. I. 80, Bt. Burma Pet 5/12, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 67/8, Katni Defd. 170, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 35xd., Tata Iron Ord. 25, Tata Iron Defd 96/4, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

	London, Mar. 25.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 129
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 25.

The quotation are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1/13/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/8
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken Rs. 8/8/0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/8/0
Card cans steel Rs. 3/12/0.
Slubbing tubes Japan Rs. 25/0/0
Roving tubes Rs. 24/0/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 8/0/0
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 70/0/0

SPORTING NEWS.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF DRAWINGS.

The following are the results of the drawings of the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournaments

MEN'S SINGLES.

1	P. S. Shivrao ..	Bye.
2	R. K. Sanghani	Bye.
3	V. N. Rege ..	Bye.
4	D. P. Jeejibhoy	Bye.
5	Bachu B. Desai	Bye.
6	A. Chaterji ..	Bye.
7	A. C. Pereira ..	Bye.
8	W. H. Luxa ..	Bye.
9	B. Sundaram ..	Bye.
10	R. P. Bhatt ..	Bye.
11	H. D. Desai ..	Bye.
12	M. G. Kamat ..	Bye.
13	S. A. Jakhi ..	Bye.
14	V. Bhadkamkar	Bye.
15	V. L. Jaya ..	
16	M. T. Patel ..	
17	R. C. Dhage ..	
18	P. Tricumdas ..	
19	P. Powell ..	
20	D. T. Tripathi	
21	Ramnath ..	
22	Raja Iyer ..	
23	Pardeshi K. G.	Bye.
24	C. Gonsalvis ..	Bye.
25	N. B. Bhagvat ..	Bye.
26	G. Perkins ..	Bye.
27	R. Desouza ..	Bye.
28	Lucas Banyan	Bye.
29	Soman N. R. ..	Bye.
30	A. V. Subharao	Bye.
31	A. Fernandes ..	Bye.
32	Chalam B. S. ..	Bye.
33	A. M. D. Pitt ..	Bye.
34	D. M. Khatau ..	Bye.
35	J. Tata ..	Bye.
36	K. E. Mathews	Bye.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Rajaram Morarji & Wagle	Bye.
Petit & Dastur ..	Bye.
Kamath & Mathews	Bye.
Ramrao & Other	
Mehta & Jakhi ..	
Sundaram B. & Chalam	
Ramnath & A. N. Other ..	
Scowen & Luxa ..	
Padbidri & Sour ..	
Wadia & Naoroji ..	
Dhage & A. N. Other	
Desai & A. N. Other	
Purshottam Tricumdas & A. N. Other	
Raja Iyer & Bhagvat	
Shivrao & A. N. Other	
Khatau D. M. & Bhadkamkar ..	
Nayak & A. N. Other	
Jeejibhoy & Naoroji J.	
Desai & A. N. Other	
Sutton & Cunningham	
Periera A. C. & A. N. Other	
Tripathi & Patel ..	Bye.
Perkins & Kolhoff	Bye.
Soman & A. N. Other	Bye.
Periera & Ratnagar	Bye.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Lloyd & Cunningham	
Miss Guha & Maitra J. C.	
Mrs. Row & Wagle R. A. ..	
D. M. Khatau & A. N. Other	
Miss Cama & A. N. Other	
Mrs. Race & A. N. Other	
Mrs. H. B. Clayton & D. P. Jeejibhoy	Bye.

B. P. HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

(The first matches commence at 5 p.m.)

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—V. V. Bhadkamkar vs. R. C. Dhage followed by A. M. D. Pitt vs. D. M. Khatau.

Court No 2.—Sundaram and Chalam B. vs. Padbidri S. and Savur followed by G. Perkins vs. L. Bunyan.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

B. B. Desai and A. N. Other vs. Purshottam Tricumdas and A. N. Other.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

P. N. Pereira and Ratnagar vs. N. R. Soman and A. N. Other.

M. G. Kamath and Mathews vs. P. S. Ramrao and A. N. Other or S. A. Jakhi and K. N. Mehta.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

On the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday evening two games in the Preliminary round of the Aga Khan Tournament were decided. The Santa Cruz met the Hindu Young Cricketers in the first match and won by the odd goal in five after a keen struggle. The suburban team played with Green (senior) who is the mainstay of their defence. From the kully-off the Hindu boys ran away with the ball but could not get beyond the Santa Cruz first line of defence. After a few minutes of midfield play both goals were visited in turn, the Hindu goalie effecting some excellent saves. Kothare and Vijayakar led the attack and the former registered the first goal for the Cricketers. The Santa Cruz team seemed to have lost their bearing and their forwards lacked cohesion which made it possible for Bhiwankar and Goraskar, the Hindu backs, to intercept their passes. Before the call of half time the Santa Cruz after repeated attacks and scares by the Hindu goalie drew level through Vaz. The Hindus increased the pace and Kothare distinguished himself by his stick work and clever dodges. Off a corner against the Santa Cruz Kothare beat the goalie with a hard shot. After half time the Hindus slackened a bit and the Santa Cruz forwards showed better understanding and often threatened the Hindu goal which survived many a stinging shot. Vaz, was responsible for the equaliser which came ten minutes before the finish and Pereira shot the winning goal.

Teams:—

SANTA CRUZ:—A. Johnnes, J. Rosario; W. Coates, V. Johannes, Francis; Perreira, H. Butler, Vaz, Butler and Green.

HINDU CRICKETERS:—Abhyankar; Bhiwankar and Gorakshakar; Madan, Kothare, Vijayakar Amonker and Pradhan.

Referees: Messrs. Mathews and Davis.

BOMBAY GYM. (6) BEAT B. E. S. OLD BOYS "B" (1).

The Bombay Gymkhana team, made their first appearance yesterday and comfortably won from the second string of the Byculla Old Boys by six goals to one. The Gymkhana were without their usual right extreme Birtwistle and Napier in the half line. From the beginning, the attacking operations were monopolised by the home team Nicols and Cummings being most prominent in the attacking line. The Byculla boys made a few incursions into the Gymkhana half but were never able to get past James, their left back. Play for the most part was confined to the B. E. S. Area. Fumbling in front of the goal or "sticks" seemed to be the stumbling block of the Gymkhana forwards who secured several corners but which were all abortive in the initial period. The Gymkhana scored their first goal through Nicol who was also responsible for the second. The Byculla boys were no mean opponents and put up a stout defence in the first half. Canteen was inclined to swing his stick too much for which he was promptly pulled up

On resumption, the home team again took charge of the ball and in a few minutes Nicols shot the third goal.

The fourth goal followed soon after. A pass right across the B. E. S. goal was received by Turton who beat Durham with a well-placed shot. Reade next scored an excellent goal with an individual effort and a little later Cummings, who was playing a very neat and useful game as inside left netted the sixth. In the closing stages the B. E. S. boys succeeded in invading the Gymkhana area and off a free hit their centre forward beat Ireland with a hard shot dispossessing James.

Teams:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Ireland; James and Goodwin; Ranford, King and Moss; Brett, Reade, Nicol, Cummings and Turton.

B. E. S. OLD BOYS "B":—Durham; Canteen and Braganza; Sellars, Marshall and West; Woodbridge, Bearcroft, Soares, McDoncell and Barnett.

Referees: Messrs. Cyriaco de Sousa and Rapadia.

TO-DAY.

Young Muslims vs. R.A.S.C. at 4-30 p.m.

All-Bandra vs. G. I. P. Parel "A" at 5-40 p.m.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 25.

Jockeys have been allotted to the following probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap:—

H. Black rides Clackmannan.

Collins rides Kinsman.

Bramhead rides St. Cormac. and.

Wragg rides Dally Second.

Add to the probables:—Crubenmore (A. Jackson), and Nora Mctavich (Bonham).

Omit the following from probable starters:—Colochnaben, Poetaster, Bologna, Golden Hero, Legend, Sunny Rose, White Bud, and Ulula.—Reuter.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP RESULTS.

LONDON, March 26.

The Lincolnshire Handicap resulted as follows:—

Sir Gallahad	1
Evander	2
Grave Fairy	3

—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, presiding.

Consideration was given to a report made by a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee regarding quotations received for the supply of four motor cars to the Municipality. At a previous meeting the Commissioner had recommended the purchase of British cars, in spite of the Corporation resolution dated October 15, 1923 against the purchase of British Empire goods. On Mr. Tairsee's motion the question was referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report. The Sub-Committee after inviting tenders from various companies for the supply of motor cars approved of the purchase of four Chevrolet cars from the General Motors Export Company at Rs. 3,400 each, "as they would equally serve the purpose." The Sub-Committee's report was signed by Messrs. Chinoy, Arbuthnot, Byramji Jijibhoy and Tairsee.

The Committee decided to adopt the recommendation and authorised the Commissioner to purchase the Chevrolet cars.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy the retiring chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee was entertained at tea by the members of the Standing Committee on Wednesday.

Another Hindu-Mussalman fracas is reported to have taken place at Ghaziabad on Friday last when the Pankha procession of the Hindus was being held Shabela falling on the same day. Some persons are said to have been injured.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted Jivandas Mithabhai and four others for cheating.

The case for the prosecution is that in November of the last year the first accused dressed in Khaki clothes and wearing Officer belt with six or seven false medals went about the town asking for applications from men for services Overseas, as butlers, bumaks etc., on a salary ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs 250 per month. He took Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 for enrolment and in some cases Rs. 2 for passport and succeeded in obtaining such sum from about 50 persons.

The accused had written letters through Mr Hiralal Mody, a pleader to the Secretariat, asking whether Government was prepared to take certain persons and send them out of India, as butlers, etc. Mr. Hiralal was referred to the Protector of Emigrants and the Protector asked Mr. Hiralal to enquire of Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or Messrs. Cowasji Adenwalla and Co. in this connection. Mr. Hiralal had also addressed letters to the Japanese Consul on behalf of accused No. 1, asking whether labour was required for stricken Japan, but received a reply in the negative.

Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 signed themselves as managers in the correspondence that passed between some of the dupes and the accused. No. 1 also circulated a handbill in which the names of accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 appeared, also that of Mr. Hiralal calling for applications for Overseas in which it was stated that it was under the orders of the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Department. It was in consequence of one of these handbills coming in the Government's hands that enquiries were instituted and the accused arrested.

Accused No. 1 had also completed arrangements with Dr. Donnelland of the J. J. Hospital for the examination of the men and with a Mrs. Minabai Siki, an ex-actress, to act as Superintendent for Ayahs.

Further hearing of the case has been fixed for the 26th instant.

A GANG OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.

Sub-Inspector Wanjara applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for remand until the 31st instant in the case against Majid Afarkhan and a gang of five of his comrades.

It appears that the accused were arrested in connection with attempting to commit house-breaking at Champa Gully and that during the course of enquiry property worth about Rs. 1,469 has been stolen, out of which property worth at Rs. 518 only has been traced. The police have recovered 2 revolvers, a bunch of safe keys, an electric fan, etc., and the police want time to trace the owners of the property found. The Magistrate granted the request.

A CUPBOARD FOR HOLI FIRE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Bhikoo Laxman and four others were remanded to police custody till the 27th instant to enable the police to complete their enquiries. Sub-Inspector Savant said that Ganpatrao Amrutrao residing at Chandanwadi had kept a wooden cupboard outside his room on the first floor of Chawl No. 5 at Chandanwadi. At about 9-30 p.m. on the 18th instant the accused removed the cupboard and threw it in a Holi and burnt it.

PICK-POCKET'S SEVENTH CONVICTION.

Mohamed Suleman was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for picking the pocket of one Gangaram Shivram.

Sub-Inspector Savant in conducting the prosecution before Mr. Frank Oliveira stated that the complainant after purchasing a pair of silver anklets worth Rs. 62-3-6 was proceeding to catch a tram car at Pydhownie. All this time he had his hand in the pocket thereby protecting the anklets, but while boarding the tram he removed his hand and in the meantime the accused relieved him of the anklets and passed them on to an accomplice of his. The accused was arrested on the spot and was convicted as above.

A GIRL SUCCUMBS TO SCALDING.

On Sunday evening, Saleh Mohmed, a pilgrim, residing in the Musafarkhana at Wadi Bunder, was carrying two pots, one containing rice and the other, boiling curry, towards the staircase in the Musafarkhana, when the pot containing curry slipped off his hands and fell on a Bhangi girl named Manibai (6) who was near him at the time. The girl was severely scalded and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Monday.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CHILD'S TRAGIC END.

A ladder was placed against a wall under construction at Sewree for the use of the labourers when Seeram Dhondu (4), infant son of a woman labourer, whilst playing near the ladder on Monday afternoon went up eight or nine rungs of the ladder and then suddenly fell on some bricks. His skull was fractured and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

A Bombay Government Press Note says:—

Government have for some time past had under their consideration the important question of University Reform in the Presidency of Bombay. They have now come to the conclusion that before determining upon any definite course of policy the whole position of the University of Bombay should be examined in all its aspects by a Committee of gentlemen interested in the problem of Higher Education. The personnel of the Committee and the terms of reference will be shortly announced.

DR. V. NAIDU AND OERS GAGGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS Mar. 25.

A correspondent wires from Peralam (Tanjore) under date 25th March, stating that the Divisional Magistrate of Mayavaram has issued orders to Mr. Maruthavanam Pillay, Patulu Iyer, M.L.C., Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu and several others prohibiting them from taking part in the Mayavaram Congress and the Khilafat Conference on the 27th and 28th March believing that the objects of the Conferences are to urge the Mirasdars of Tanjore to defy Government and not to pay taxes; and that the persons mentioned are going to deliver speeches with that object.

KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 26.

At this afternoon's ballot for the Managing Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for the forthcoming year the following members were elected:—

Mr. F. Clayton, M.L.C., (Chairman), Mr. R. S. Backhouse, (Vice Chairman).

Messrs. J. R. Affeltranger, J. R. Baxter, C. H. H. Chessall, C. C. Demetriadi, R. D. England, F. R. Hawkes, O.B.E., J. Herbertson and J. Humphrey, O.B.E.

COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL.

BAN ONPOLITICAL MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday the writer applied for the use of this Hall to hold a public meeting, and a meeting of Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. Horniman to protest against Sir Maurice Hayward's speech and to demand an early return of Mr. Horniman to India. Permission was refused on the ground, that political meetings are disallowed in this Hall! Now it is a matter of common knowledge—

(1) That the Moderate Conference was held in this very Hall.

(2) So was the Malaviya, Jinnah, Jaykar Conference.

(3) Further, political speeches of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Graham, etc., are freely allowed in this Hall!

(4) Even the Protest meeting against the Salt Tax presided over by Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna was held in this very Hall!

Why is then a protest meeting against Horniman's deportation disallowed?

How can the Hall be called "Public," and yet it can shut its doors against discussion of public questions? The Government of Sir George Lloyd was really very thin skinned, and nervous about public criticism! Can the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson retain this ban with any sense of justice and equity?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BERAR AND THE NIZAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the question of retrocession of Berar to the Nizam is bringing certain political principles, which were honoured more in the breach than in the observance, to the forefront. The stress which is being laid, by interested parties, on the "consent" of the people, is really amusing. I have a lurking suspicion that the permission to H. E. H. The Nizam to publish his historic letter, was an astute diplomatic move. The very people who have been stoutly opposing the right of the people of India to self-determination are glibly talking of the unwillingness of the people of Berar to go back to the Nizam. The memory of bureaucrats like that of a certain type of politicians is short or long according to convenience. When in reply to Mr. Hope Simpson's interpellation in the House of Commons Professor Richards stated that no action would be taken without full consultation with the people of Berar, he meant something more than what appeared on the surface. The introduction of the principle of self-determination for which Indians have been crying in the wilderness, will, no doubt, be welcomed. But its application must be consistent and logical. There is no reason why it should not be applied to other provinces as well! It is a dangerous pastime for people living in glass houses to throw stones at others. Some irreverent student of history may have the impudence to ask if the people of Berar were consulted when the great Pro-Consul Baron Curzon of Keddleston transferred the inhabitants of Berar "like so many herds of sheep" to the British Rule? Or the consent of the people was ever taken when vast territories were "annexed" from Indian Rulers from the days of "Company Bahadur" to recent times? But the dumb-millions only speak to their self-imposed guardians!

2. As for the unwillingness of the people of Berar to go back to the Nizam it is a fiction pure and simple conjured up by an over-wrought imagination. If a plebiscite is taken I feel sure that the real sons of the soil who constitute the backbone of the progress and prosperity of the province, will vote in favour of retrocession. The few dissentients who cry the loudest are an infinitesimal proportion of the population. It is a pity that the vast inarticulate section of the population can not make itself heard for want of proper organization and is compelled to dance to the tune of its educated mentors.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, 25th March.

DESHBANDHU DAS TO BE ARRESTED?

A CALCUTTA RUMOUR.

The "Basumati" writes:—

"There is a strong rumour in Calcutta that the Police have made a list of 21 prominent Nationalists of Bengal for their arrest. It is stated that 11 of these 21 will very shortly be arrested under R. III of 1818. The Office-bearers of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee are also included in the list of eleven. Even Mr. C. R. Das will be arrested. Government is waiting for the final sanction of the Viceroy."

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S HEALTH.

WORK OF THE GANDHI MONTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, March 24.

Under the adivce of Mr. Ganesh Shastri Joshi of Poona, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has gone to Nasik and will stay there at the bungiow of Seth Narayandas Rathi for at least one month. He is suffering from asthama and bronchitis.

Upto 18th March, Wardha town sold khadi worth about Rs. 2,500 enrolled about two thousand Congress members and Rs. 1,400 have been collected for the T.S. Fund. The Congressmen and the Swaraj Party members boycotted the official Darbar proving it a gathering of officials and Jnanzurwallas.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

GRANT FOR MILL STRIKERS' RELIEF

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday at the Congress Committee office when Mr. B. F. Bharucha presided.

Before the President was allowed to confirm the minutes of the last meeting Mr Sahasrabudhe asked as to why the grant sanctioned at the last meeting for the relief of mill-strikers had been withheld. Mr Osman Sobani in explaining said that it was due to two requisitions received by him after the resolution was passed, calling for an urgent meeting to cut the grant to Rs. 2000 and to Rs. 1000 respectively. In moving a compromise resolution Mr. Osman Sobani said that it was he who had taken the initiative in the matter of relief to the strikers as far back as February 25th and refuted the allegations flung at him by Mr. Jivraj Nensey that he had withheld the grant.

The following resolution was then passed "That a sum of Rs. 2000 be sanctioned for relieving the distress of the strikers' families in Bombay and that the sum be given to a committee consistnb of the following members for distribution:—

Messrs. D. Gandhi, J. Vora, B. N. Motiwalla, B.F. Bharucha, J.P. Joshi, J. Errunza, and Sahasrabudhe with Messrs. Osmai Sobani and Padbidri as Secretaries."

The meeting then dissolved.

PAREL SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Coroner resumed the enquiry on Wednesday, touching the deaths of Antia Rama (22) and Arjun Ramchandra (20) who died of gun shot wounds alleged to have been inflicted on them by A. H. Mirza, a Parsi, at Parel, on the 11th instant, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, was present on behalf of Mr. Mirza.

INJURED MAN'S STORY.

Mahadorao B. Parulker, a fitter, said on the night in question he was playing in the street, when he heard a cry of "Thief" and saw people running towards Bomanji's compound. Witness followed them into the compound where Parsis lived. Near a gate close to Mr. Mirza's factory people had gathered and there was a cry for help. Witness then heard the report of a gun. After a second report, when the witness was still in the compound, the witness felt that he was shot in the right side of his face and fell and fainted. Some of the people had lanterns in their hands, but no torches. There were about 200 men, all Hindus.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said there were sticks in the hands of two or three men. He saw no other weapons. The witness lived about 200 paces from the scene of occurrence and had gone to see the thief. Lanterns were carried because there was partial moon light. The witness did not know about the Hindus objecting to the soap-making because fat was used. Witness did not know Bhagwantrao Parulker and he also did not know that Bhagwantrao had complained to the Municipal Commissioner about the soap making. The witness did not know that some of the men went into the passage leading to Mr. Mirza's bungalow and factory. The witness had heard one shot in Parel village and two near Mr. Mirza's house. The witness did not hear any more shots. The witness entered Bomanji's compound by a gate which was close to Mr. Mirza's gate.

SHOT IN NINE PLACES.

Balu Abba, a mill hand said at midnight stones were thrown on his shawl and he then heard cries of thief. Many people gathered and some came into the cart and some went to Bomanji's wadi. The witness, with those who were in the cart went to Bomanji's Wadi with lanterns. They went running towards a hill and when turning a corner he heard a shot. The witness ran about three paces and he was also shot on nine parts of his body. The witness ran back and then fell on the road and became unconscious. Men came from all sides who were chiefly Hindus.

Examined by Mr. Godinho witness said the corner at which he had heard the report of the gun was about 15 paces from the gate of the soap factory.

OUT WITH GUNS.

Ramrao G. Mahimker, head clerk, Kastoorchand Mill, and residing at the entrance of Bomanji's Wadi, said, on hearing cries of thief he was awakened from his sleep and he took a gun and went out with his friend Sadanand who also carried a gun. At the entrance to Parel village, they saw people running towards the direction of the old Government House. Sadanand fired a blank shot in the air. They then went towards Sadanand's house, and searched about the house. Sadanand fired another blank shot in his compound. Then they saw some people with lanterns near Bomanji's wadi and heard three or four gun shots followed by cries of "dead." They went into the wadi and asked Mr. Bejonji Engineer to let them go into Mr. Mirza's compound. The previous night there was a disturbance in the wadi and Mr. Bejonji had told them to be ready to give assistance. Mr. Mirza asked them who they were to ask about the injured. They said they were friends. When they went into Mirza's compound they saw four injured persons. One of them was groaning outside the gate, another at some distance and a third on the verandah of a chawl behind Mr. Mirza's bungalow. The third one was dead. The fourth man was on the 'otla' of a house on the other side. The crowd consisted of Hindus chiefly.

Questioned by Mr. Godinho witness said, he did not see torches. The witness did not know that the Parsis were afraid of the strikers.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

ADDRESS TO LALAJI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 25.

Lala Lajpat Rai was recipient of a public address this evening from the Arya Swarajya Sabha before his departure for Bombay *en route* to England for recuperating his health. In replying to the address Lalaji paid a tribute to the splendid work done by the Arya Swarajya Sabha in raising the depressed classes and spoke at length on the curse of untouchability which he described as a blot on the fair name of Hinduism. It was the duty of the Hindus, he said, to remove this curse from India, and he was glad that the All-India Hindu Mahasabha had taken up the work in right earnest. Lala Hans Raj who presided prayed for the speedy recovery of the health of Lala Lajpat Rai.

FIRE IN A MILL.

On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Mule department of the Presidency Mill situate at Fergusson Road. It was put out in a few minutes, by the mill employees with the help of the mill appliances. One mule machine and a quantity of loose cotton was damaged. The fire is believed to be caused by friction in the machinery. The damage is estimated at Rs. 25,000 which is covered by insurance.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Association, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.

The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord. Meeting at Gresham Bldg., Esplanade Road, 10-15 a.m.

Formal Opening of the Royal Institute of Science and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall by His Excellency the Governor, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Annual Gen. Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6 p.m., the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, presiding.

The S.S. "Malwa" with mails of 13th instant due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 29.

Prize Distribution of the King George English School and High School for Girls, Dadar, 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor presiding.

Gymkhana of W. I. A. A. Coppeage, 3 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Post Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 28th.

DR. DRUMMOND'S LECTURE.

Dr. Drummond will speak on "The International situation and the message of Christ" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Ramanna Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sabha will be held in Vaidyaraj Jadarji Trimbaklal Acharya's Dispensary, Kalbadevi Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Vaidya Raj Mayashanker Damodar will speak on Ayurvedic Prevention of Smallpox.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL

The prize distribution of the King George English School and High School for Girls will come off on Saturday (29th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. H. E. The Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., has consented to preside.

LECTURES ON SASSANIAN COINS.

Mr. Pardunji D.J. Paruck will deliver the third of the series of four lectures in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadia Building, 122, Hornby Road, Rayelin Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture is open to the public. Subject:—History and Numismatics of the Sassanians.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION.

PARSI PROTEST.

A meeting of the Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. B. G. Horniman will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 29th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the iniquitous ban against Mr. Horniman's return to India, when Messrs. S. K. Nariman, M. M. Madon, Maneckshaw Manchanji, Dr. B. S. Patel, etc., will address the meeting and Mr. Maneckji R. Patel will preside.

SHRI TUKARAM JAYANTI.

The birthday of Shri Tukaram Maharaj was celebrated under the auspices of the Vishwabrahat Prasadik Bhajan Mandali on Saturday last in the temple of Shri Shanker at Dadar when Mr. S. K. Bole M.L.C., presided and Messrs. Nagarkar and Bhole made speeches on the occasion on the "Life of Tukaram the great saint of Maharashtra." Bhajan was then performed by the Mandali.

TO PRABHOO VOTERS OF C. WARD.

Mr. G. B. Vetkar has issued a Special Appeal to the Prabhoo voters of C Ward urging them to vote at the forthcoming Bye-Election for Mr. R. Venkatram who has long been intimately associated with the "Bombay Chronicle," and worked under that great "Fearless Fighter for India's cause," Mr. B. G. Horniman, and who, he thinks, is fit to go to the Corporation to give battle to the autocratic Municipal Executive.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT TO BE URGED

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public meeting for a further extension of the Rent Act will be held on Saturday the 29th March at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside. Principal S. V. Puntambekar, Prof. H. L. Kaji, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. R.B. Gymaster and Mr. K. J. Dubash will speak on the occasion.

SHREE SADGUGROO UPASANI MAHARAJ CHARITRA.

A benefit performance of the 'Sujata Kumari' is to be staged by the well-known Arya Naitik Natak Samaj at the Badiwala Grand Theatre as arranged for 18th prox. (Good Friday) at 6 p.m. The full proceeds of this play are to be utilized for free distribution of life, for good peace and union, of Shree Sadgooroo Upasani Maharaj of Sakuri, the modern God incarnate on the earth, in Gujerathi, and Marathi, written by Seth Nath Madhav and published by Rustom Sharosh Irani.

Tickets can be had at (1) Mr. G. B. Velkar, Chawool Wadi Bombay No. 2, (2) Mr. Sowrojee C. Talati, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Byculla, and at (3) Messrs. Circle and Co., 47, Main Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (1) To receive and adopt the Annual report on the affairs of the Association and the audited statement of Accounts as submitted by the Council, (2) To determine the result of the votes for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and to elect an auditor or auditors, (3) To transact any other business of which due notice has been given to the Council.

AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Association have issued the following appeal:—

"The Bombay Presidency Association having its long period of existence rendered very useful service to the political progress of this country. It is perhaps the only political organization on this side of India which has during the days of faction and schism in the political circles of this land, remained independent in its political outlook and steadily worked on the lines chalked out by its great pioneers like Dadabhai, Pherozeshaw Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, Telang, Sorabji Pestl, Ghokhale, Jhaverilal Yajnik and others.

It is now desired that the Library and Reading Room should be brought up to date and as many books and periodicals as possible on practical and theoretical politics Indian and English must be made available for members. The Hall of the Association also needs some furniture as well so as to turn it into a place where members may come and really spend a few hours.

The cost of such new furniture including book-cases, tables, chairs etc., is estimated at about Rs. 6,000 while the minimum cost of purchasing new books, re-binding of old volumes and of new periodicals desired to be purchased is estimated at a little over Rs. 4,000 the total amount required for furniture and library total being Rs. 10,000. Of this sum Rs. 2,000 are already subscribed and we have therefore to appeal to the members of the Association for their liberal help to this object and thus increase the usefulness of this premier political Association in the Presidency."

DR. CHAMANLAL M. MEHTA'S MATERNITY HOME AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL

For women at 586, Girgaon Road near Portuguese Church will receive patients from Thursday, 27th March.

Simple Statement of Facts

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, M.B.R.H.C., a successful scientific Homeopath of Lucknow has a marvellous record of curing numerous complicated cases of obstinate chronic and surgical diseases WITHOUT OPERATION in the respectable families of DOCTORS, NAWABS, RAJAS, TALUKEDARS, AND EUROPEAN AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT HIGH OFFICERS.

The system is simple, harmless, natural and most efficacious on the globe. Sufferers may avail of his services just at the time of disappointment.

He is established now in Bombay. The record of his work in question is open to public at his office in HARARWALA BUILDING, Girgaon Road, Thakurdwar.

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IN AID OF

Mahatma's Khadder Fund

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CONCERT

at the

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya on SUNDAY 30th March at 5 p.m.

BY

Pandit Mahadeva Bhagavatar (Violin)
„ Anantarama Bhagavatar (Mridangam)

Rates of Admission. Rs.

Reserved 5
1st class 2
2nd class 1

Lala Lajput Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Deshabandhu, Das are expected to grace the occasion.

Tickets can be had at the
(1) Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.
and (2) at the Vidyalaya on the day of the concert. Gentlemen who want to help the spread of Khadder, are requested to undertake the sale of tickets which can be had at the Congress Office.

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st Prox.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924.

"DISCRETION."

The motion for adjournment carried in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the refusal by Government of passports to the Ali Brothers and other members of the Delegation which was desirous of proceeding to Turkey and other countries on very urgent business in connection with the religious question of Khilafat, forms an interesting pendart to the Horniman Resolution. In one case we have an Englishman renowned for his pro-Indian sympathies debarred from entering India to help Indians; in the other, we have Indians prevented from leaving India to help themselves in a matter entirely unpolitical and of the greatest moment to the East. The importance and the urgency of the Delegation may not have been fully appreciated by Government at the time of raising the objections; but everyone must realise it now, in view of the complications which have since arisen, and which the Delegation was designed to obviate. The Home Member's explanation, that the Government merely exercised its discretion, strikes us as ironical. It was the same, in the case of Mr. Horniman. Government's "discretion" would appear to be a cloak for the most palpable and glaring "indiscretions" on the part of Government officials.

We had understood that the refusal of a passport to Mr. Horniman was chiefly on the ground of that mysterious quality of danger in his personality which has prevented the Government from allowing him the common right of Englishmen: the right to have the charge against him clearly formulated and to defend himself as best he can against it. In the case of the Ali Brothers, the refusal of a passport is based upon the fact that they have been publicly tried and condemned, and have served a term of imprisonment We are a little surprised at the description given by the spokesman of Government of the crime of which the Ali Brothers were convicted. He said that they were convicted for tampering with the loyalty of troops in India. Was not that part of the charge of conspiracy on which the brothers were *acquitted* by the jury at Karachi? Anyhow their offence was definitely located in India, and it is difficult to see how they could tamper with the loyalty of British Indian troops in States where British Indian troops are non-existent. If Mr. Horniman is "safe" in England, the Ali Brothers should be "safe" in Turkey from the Governmental point of view. As a result of the exercise of Government's "discretion" in their case, the whole Islamic world is plunged in dangerous confusion, which may very possibly result in complications highly detrimental to British interests! It seems a pity that a nice word like "discretion" should be suffered to become a synonym for imbecility.

It all arises from the utterly false diagnosis of the case of India which has found acceptance with the bureaucracy. India is not hostile to England, as England, nor are Indians hostile to Englishmen as Englishmen. It is a case of reciprocity, of tit-for-tat. The true diagnosis can be easily deduced from symptoms visible to everyone; of which we need only mention the fact that the word "un-English" is pretty generally used by Indians to qualify injustice on the part of England towards India or of Englishmen towards Indians. There has been grave deterioration in ideals and conduct, not to speak of manners, in the last quarter of a century. Indians have just the same regard as formerly for Englishmen who show a lofty sense of justice and who treat them honourably. They respond to kindness and to courtesy as heretofore. Yet we find Sir Maurice Hayward—who possesses a judicial mind upon occasions; he has been the saviour of the Bombay Art Society in circumstances which required the exercise of real discretion—deliberately talking frivolously in the Council on a subject very serious to Indians, when opposing the Horniman resolution. The psychology is all wrong. If Mr. Horniman were treated generously by the British Government and, having been so treated, were to take unfair advantage, Indians would be the first to turn away from him. If the Ali Brothers had been given passports, their attitude towards Government would have been considerably mollified and every Mussalman in India would have felt relieved. Indian public opinion is singularly just; it is easily pacified by just behaviour, and responds to generosity at once. Government would be well advised to lean on it, instead of hugging a "discretion" which is out of date and far more dangerous in action to British prestige than Mr. Horniman and the Ali Brothers and all the "agitators" put together.

VENKATRAM FOR BHULESHWAR.

The electors of the Bhuleshwar Ward are fortunate in having the opportunity of electing as their representative on the Corporation so staunch a Nationalist as Mr. R. Venkatram, whose service to the country's cause for many years, though unobtrusive, has been well-known to every Congress and Khilafat leader. We know little of his opponent in the election, we certainly know nothing to the detriment of that gentleman, but we are sure that he has not the claim which Mr. Venkatram possesses to the support of Nationalists. We, therefore, urge every Nationalist voter in Bhuleshwar Ward to support the candidature of Mr. Venkatram. They may be quite sure that if they elect him, they will have a representative who will do them credit in the Corporation, a man who will by no means be intimidated, nor diverted by a hair's breadth from the course which he believes to be right; who will see justice done in spite of everything, who has at heart the cause of the oppressed and helpless; an indefatigable worker and a loyal friend. Though a disciple of non-violence, Mr. Venkatram is essentially a fighting man; and if the Bhuleshwar voters want a representative who will assert his own and their opinions strongly in the Corporation, rather than a figure-head, they will elect him. By so doing they will strengthen the Nationalist party in the Corporation, and show their appreciation of the services of one who, more than most men of his age, deserves the name of patriot.

Notes of the Day.

Unpatriotic.

The Council of State has fully maintained its reputation as a body which is ever ready to betray the vital interests of the country at the behests of the bureaucracy to whose patronage not a few of its members owe their seats. It has passed the Finance Bill without any amendments. Not only has it passed it, but it has done so with only one dissentient, the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar to whom, therefore, honour is due. And not only did it pass the Finance Bill with only one dissentient, but non-official members like Mr. Sastri had also the temerity to boast that in flouting the considered decision of the Assembly they were "counteracting the undesirable effects of the Assembly's action." It is a boast as empty as it is unpatriotic. Mr. Sastri was much concerned about the difficulties of the Labour Government. The wrongs done to his country and the denial of freedom to his countrymen evidently occupy a second place in his mind, whereas the supreme interest in the mind of every Indian to-day must be the freedom of his country. Mr. Sastri's action was the more unjustifiable inasmuch as he himself admitted that the Government had adopted a *non-possumus* attitude in respect of the demand of the Legislative Assembly. What was that demand? It was best summed up by Pandit Motilal Nehru when in his speech supporting the rejection of the Finance Bill he said:—

"We do not want this Round Table Conference or a Royal Commission to, as it were by magic, create conditions which do not exist in this country. We want to investigate the conditions which do exist in this country, and with full regard to these conditions and the capacity of the people we want this Round Table Conference to arrive at a system of government which may turn out to have many things in common with the Parliamentary system you know, but not necessarily so. That, Sir, was not a thing as to which anybody could say off hand 'Oh, we are not going to consider it at all.' But that is in effect what was said, and therefore we said we were thoroughly dissatisfied. Now we are told that, whatever we may say, we may do, the British nation will not give any further advance unless it is satisfied that such advance will be for the benefit of the country. That is said to be the plain fact, and it means that the British Parliament must in all events be the sub-arbiter of the measure, the manner and the time of each advance. Now that is a proposition, Sir, which we cannot accept, and as long as you insist upon that, so long we shall insist upon the contrary."

The Explanation.

It is a gross misrepresentation of the attitude of the Nationalist Party to suggest, as Mr. Sastri seemed to suggest, that it did not give every consideration to the Labour Government. It could not put the demand of the country lower than it did and the terms it offered to the Labour Government were honourable alike to them and to this country. Nor were the terms such as the Labour Government could not accept having regard to their position in Parliament. For, though they may not be able to carry a radical revision of the Government of India Act, through the present Parliament, it was not necessary for them to go to Parliament in order to accept the proposal for a Round Table Conference and thus give to the people of India an earnest of their sympathy with her claim. Instead, what is the response that they have given to India? This, that Britain must remain the judge of the time, measure and manner of each advance—a claim which Indian people cannot accept, and will continue to repudiate. "There is no policy, there is no programme and there is no reason on the part of Government", as Mr. Jinnah says, "which can rally any self-respecting section of the public." And yet Government have rallied to their support men like Mr. Sastri who admit that the attitude of Government is a *non-possumus* one! What is the explanation of this strange phenomenon? The explanation is not far to seek. It is contained in the statement made by Mr. Karandikar who said: "He knew the Bill had not been sanctioned by the elected representatives of the people, but he was willing to support it as proceeding *from the trustees of India* (our italics)." Could there be a more humiliating position for an Indian than that of abject submission to the "trustees" of his country implied in the statement of one who was once proud to be a follower of the late Lokmanya?

"Manners Maketh Man."

The Journalists' Association of India has done well to protest emphatically against the pernicious doctrine enunciated by Sir Maurice Hayward in the course of the debate on the resolution urging the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India. It is impossible to believe that the views the Home Member expressed on the occasion reflect the considered views of the Government of Bombay as a whole. The spirit of vindictiveness which the speech breathes and the levity with which Sir Maurice Hayward, from his privileged position, cast unwarranted aspersions on the private and public career of one who is compelled to remain thousands of miles away and is unable to defend himself effectively against such accusations, are unworthy of any Government which expects to be respected by the public. Sir Maurice's attack on Mr. Horniman was not only unmannerly but, as Lala Lajpatrai says, cowardly. It was hitting below the belt. Mr. Horniman and the public of India, however, will treat such attacks with the contempt they deserve. The latter are more concerned with the amazing doctrines which the Home Member enunciated.

Amazing Doctrines.

We have on a previous occasion dealt sufficiently with the extraordinary suggestion of the Home Member about the duties of Editors in respect of their correspondents. But it is not the only false doctrine which he preached. He arrogated to Government the right to prevent a man from exercising his profession of journalism on the ground that he was not one of those who were acceptable to the members of the Government. As Mr. Natarajan pointed out, if this preposterous claim of Government were conceded, it would mean not only the end of the freedom of the profession of journalism, but also of the freedom of every other profession. To-day it may be a journalist, who is prevented from returning to India and exercising his profession; to-morrow a member of the medical or engineering or legal profession may be held to be undesirable from the point of view of the members of the Government and prevented from returning to his mother-country. No subject would be safe from executive tyranny of such a type. Then again, Sir Maurice wanted Indians to leave Englishmen who are pro-Indian to the judgment of the British in India. Evidently he does not acknowledge that Indian public opinion has a right to exist. Viewed from whatever stand-point there was not a shred of excuse for Sir Maurice Hayward to take up the attitude he assumed in the Council. He has deliberately misled the Council and with a packed majority of official and non-official marionettes secured a "victory" for himself and the Government; but the true victory rests with Mr. Horniman and the public of this Presidency, for when the official votes are deducted from the so-called majority, the triumph of the popular vote is clearly seen. Non-official Indian opinion—and that is the only criterion—was decidedly in favour of Mr. Horniman's return. Hence if the Government of Bombay desire to respect the popular verdict they should have no hesitation in lifting the ban on Mr. Horniman.

The Horniman Month.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

"Being a Die-hard anti-Councilite, I do not want to say a word about the Council proceedings concerning Mr. Horniman. I am writing as an Indian and I claim gratefulness to be our great virtue. I am going to make a practical proposal to all the readers or rather purchasers of the 'Chronicle' to demonstrate their gratefulness. Let us observe the 'Horniman Month' from 26th March to 26th April, the latter being the day of his deportation from the land of his choice. To speak frankly, we owe him 'deferred salary.' Let each subscriber of the 'Chronicle' and every retail purchaser put aside two pice every day in a separate till. From 26th March to 26th April are thirty-two days, so that each will have set apart *one rupee* without feeling it. We shall thus have spontaneously collected an amount of several thousand rupees which should be handed over to the present Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle' in a public meeting to be called for the purpose, with a public request to remit the sum to Mr. Horniman wherever he may be at that time. It is thus that we can give unmistakable evidence that Indians do never forget any service done to them by Englishmen. It is a sort of debt we owe Mr. Horniman and must make a voluntary attempt to redeem. I feel sure every subscriber and purchaser of the 'Chronicle' will respond without hesitation."

Exit Diarchy in Bengal.

By vetoing the salaries of the Ministers the Bengal Legislative Council has given a short shrift to diarchy in the province. Thus in two provinces at least the Swarajists have succeeded, partially at least, in carrying out their threat to wreck the Reforms, if the Government gave no indication of their readiness to listen to popular demands. Those like the "Pioneer", who have been insinuating that the Swaraj Party is dominated by Hindus, would do well to note that it was a Muslim member who moved for the rejection of the demand for the Ministers' salaries and uttered the bitterest criticism of the Ministers, both of whom are Muslims. The opposition to diarchy does not stand on communal grounds. As Moulvi Syedali Haque truly remarked, "the country stands humiliated when the best of her sons do not hesitate to become ready instruments garbed in the mask of Ministers merrily dancing to the tune of the country's exploiters." Those Ministers who show any sign of independence are snubbed so effectively that they have either to throw up the job, like Messrs. Chintamani and Jagatnarain, or to submit meekly to the dictation of their colleagues of the Reserved departments and to sink their personalities completely in the bureaucracy, as most Ministers have done during the last three years. But this vicious system cannot be allowed to go on, demoralising Indian talent and draining away the resources of the country. The threats of those in power, to reinstate autocracy in place of the present mock-democracy, have not deterred the popular representatives in the Councils of Bengal and the Central Provinces from carrying out their duty, for they know that in the opinion of their countrymen open autocracy would be preferable a hundred times to autocracy masquerading in the cloak of "democracy" and "responsible government."

Queer.

The information solemnly conveyed to the public that the formal opening of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall and of the Royal Institute of Science by H. E. the Governor will take place to-day, must sound somewhat queer to the public who have seen the Hall utilised for public functions on innumerable occasions during the past two years and who have known the Institute to exist and to have quietly carried on its work during nearly the same period. What is the explanation of the extraordinary delay in formally declaring both the Hall and Institute open? Are the public to understand that the predecessor of Sir Leslie Wilson was so overwhelmed with engagements of vastly greater importance that he could not spare time to declare the Hall and the Institute open? Does not the "opening" ceremony after two years of the regular use of both the institutions by the public appear ludicrous?

IRRESPONSIBLE.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

When Sir Malcolm Hailey said that it would be difficult now to get Ministers, the resignations of the C. P. Ministers must have been in the hands of the Government. Even remaining in office so long after the vote of non-confidence passed by the C. P. Legislative Council Ministers of the C. P. Government harmed themselves. I am not concerned with the party positions: Liberals versus the Swaraj Party of the C. P. Council. It is the irresponsible attitude adopted by the C. P. Ministers at the instance of Sir Frank Sly that I am considering: and the test I am applying is their own test, the constitutional test, and "not the 'Congress' test" nor the 'Swarajist' test.

The Ministers under the Government of India Act are to be appointed by the Governor of a Province. Under the constitution of England, His Majesty's Ministers are also appointed by the King in theory and as an indication of this power of the King, every Cabinet Minister is sworn in as a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, before he takes the Seals of a Department. The element of responsibility would, however, be negatived if this power were real. In reality, therefore, the Ministers are appointed from the Party in majority in the House of Commons. The seating and unseating of Ministers by the legislature is the characteristic of every constitution providing for 'responsible' government.

Going to the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, we can find that the main superiority pleaded by the authors on behalf of their Scheme of Reforms over the Congress League Scheme was that while their scheme provided for an immediate introduction of some responsibility in the Government, the Congress League Scheme provided for 'an irremovable executive and an irresponsible legislature.' The terminology is very instructive and more instructive to the Liberals who glowed with enthusiasm over that egregious article of Curtis patent: dyarchy. The essence of the system set up at the advice of the joint authors of the M.C. Report is that in so far as the legislature is responsible, the executive must be removable by the legislature. The Transferred Departments were set apart as the departments in respect of which the 'yea' or 'nay' was, to use Lord Chelmsford's words, of the Legislature. These Departments were put in charge of Ministers whose salaries were to be voted by the Legislature. In Bengal it was contended in 1921 by Lord Ronaldshay that Ministers' salaries could not be subjected to the vote of the Council, but the Crown's legal advisers gave the opposite and the only reasonable opinion that Ministers' salaries were directly subject to the vote of the Legislature. According to the special merit pleaded by the joint authors and applauded by the Liberals the executive in the transferred part should be removable by the Legislature. Taking Mr. Sastri's definition of a responsible government we find the same idea enunciated. The words 'a government which we can make and unmake' can have no other meaning. The supreme right of the legislature to "unmake" the executive is the "sine qua non" of responsible government.

I know I shall be twitted for instituting an analogy between the English Parliament and a subordinate legislature in a minor province in India. For the purposes of this article, the analogy holds good and I am going to use it. Only a couple of months ago the House of Commons pass-

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH PREMIER.

M. POINCARE RESIGNS.

LONDON March 26th.

M. Poincare has tendered his resignation —Reuter.

SEQUEL TO DEFEAT IN CHAMBER

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Paris.—Following a defeat in the Chamber on the question of reduction of pensions M. Poincare tendered his resignation.

The most determined man of Europe M. Raymond Poincare, the French Prime Minister has tendered his resignation. The career of M. Poincare furnishes a lesson in robust patriotism as in blind and almost heartless obduracy. "My country right or wrong" was the maxim he steadily kept before his eyes, frantically pursuing Germany for the pound of flesh of reparations stipulated in the Versailles Treaty. The civilised world was disgusted at the unrelenting manner in which he was drastically meting out treatment to Germany by ruthless penetration into the Ruhr clapping into jail the recalcitrant mine-owners and commercial magnates. The public opinion was no concern of his. He was bent upon exacting all that Germany owed to France by the Versailles Treaty stipulations and from the very day—16th January, 1922—he entered into office all his thoughts were directed to the fulfilment of that design of weakening Germany thus disabling her to rise against France for generations to come. All this time he had the support of the French legislature in his wild plans.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Since the advent of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to Prime Ministership, correspondence was opened between the French and the British Premier on the subject of Anglo-French relations with special reference to the questions of German Reparations, the Ruhr occupation, and France's security against a fresh attack by Germany. The correspondence has succeeded in establishing friendly relations between the two nations and in creating calm and conciliatory atmosphere to tackle the engrossing problem of German reparations which hangs like a dark cloud in the European horizon. In his outspoken letter Mr. Macdonald states among other things that British people are rendered anxious by "what appears to them to be the determination of France to ruin Germany and to dominate the Continent." They are apprehensive of the large military establishments in France, and they are disturbed by the French interest in the military organization of the Central Entente. They cannot understand why France should finance these activities, when Great Britain has to pay over £30,000,000 a year in interest upon loans raised in America, and also interest on loans raised by Great Britain for France. "Such popular sentiments," erroneous as they may be, must be considered.

Proceeding he says: "that security is desired by both the French and the British. "But whereas France conceives of security as security against Germany alone, the British Empire attributes to this word a far wider significance: what we desire is security against war." Security is not merely a French, but a European, problem. The present task is to establish confidence, which can be done only by allaying international suspicion. This is a matter in which the League of Nations might play an important part, but no policy could be initiated without agreement between France and Great Britain.

In his reply M. Poincare states that the French aims are concentrated on the restoration of material loss and on the establishment of national security. The British aims, on the other hand, are directed towards the reconstruction of healthy economic conditions abroad and, as a result, at home. The interests and desires of the two countries are in harmony and can be satisfied by the same means. M. Poincare insists that France has no desire to destroy Germany, nor has she intended at any time to annex German territory. She has not claimed that the Rhine should be a frontier, but only that it should no longer be possible for Germany to use the Rhine as a base for further attack. In the interests of peace, the Rhine should be a barrier against aggression. He denies that French military and aerial establishments are directed against Great Britain. They are "exclusively designed" as protection against German revenge. The attitude of France in international matters is not directed by selfish motives, but by the belief that "when France is indemnified for her ruins and sheltered from attack, the whole Continent will have greater likelihood of regaining tranquillity."

M. Poincare goes on to say that as the experts' report will be presented shortly, "we shall then be able, I hope, to arrive rapidly at a comprehensive settlement." He is pleased that Mr. MacDonald regarded the question of Allied debts as linked with that of reparations.

The French Government, M. Poincare adds, intends to strengthen the *role* of the League of Nations. He reiterates his belief in the Entente, and says that "we owe it to civilization to remain united."

M. Poincare was born in 1860. He was French Premier from 1911 to 1913 and President of the French Republic from 1913 to 1920. It was about him that somebody has said, "Since the spring time of his life he has marched with a tranquil and regular step along a broad road, marked by the white stones of victory."

TRAMWAY DISPUTE.

OFFER OF 5S. INCREASE REFUSED.

A BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 25.

The break down of negotiations in the tramways dispute followed the offer of employers to increase the wages by five shillings a week, the remaining three-shilling demand being submitted to arbitration. The Union leaders refused the offer, and both sides agreed to attend the Conference if called by Government when it thinks there is an opportunity of settling the dispute.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN TRAMWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, March 25.

A deadlock arose to-day in the tramway strike negotiations. The strike will continue.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY ELECTRICIANS ON STRIKE

LONDON, March 26.

London.—Five hundred electricians at Wembley, whose strike on Monday was apparently settled yesterday, met to-day and decided to remain out until the non-unionist electricians employed at the Exhibition were cleared out.—Reuter.

BEWILDERING POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRELAND.

GOVT'S ALLEGED BREACH OF UNDERTAKING

LONDON, March 25.

The bewildering political situation in Ireland resulting from the army crisis was somewhat relieved to-day by the announcement of Mr. McGrath that he had postponed his resignation from the Dail. Other Deputies who had also threatened to resign are doing likewise.

The threat of resignation was made as a protest against the Government's alleged breach of undertaking given to Mr. McGrath that the deserted officers who surrendered would be reinstated and the incident closed. —Reuter.

GREEK ASSEMBLY'S RESOLVE

LONDON, March 25.

Athens.—The Assembly has passed a resolution in favour of the overthrow of the Dynasty and the establishment of a Republic.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF BOLSHEVIK COMMISSARS.

KHAN OF KHIVA'S SON AND FOLLOWERS SHOT AS REPRISAL.

LONDON, March 25.

Riga.—The local press reports that the Khan of Khiva's son and twelve of the Khan's followers have been shot at the Moscow concentration camp as a reprisal against the shooting of Bolshevik Commissars by Junaid Khan, Chieftain of Turkestan, during the latter's recent attack on Khiva.—Reuter.

U. S. OIL SUPPLY.

COMMISSION TO EXPLORE MEANS OF CONSERVING.

LONDON, March 26.

Washington.—President Coolidge has announced the appointment of a Commission to ascertain the best means of conserving nation's oil supplies. The statement explains that at the present rate of production it is estimated that there will be only 20 years' oil supply within the United States, and when this is exhausted the United States will be dependent upon foreign sources, which in wartime will be certainly jeopardised and possibly, cut off. It concludes: "Unless, therefore, the Navy has conserved in this country sufficient oil with which to fight in war, our national security will be seriously endangered."—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY.

RESTRICTION OF WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, March 25.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has reported at Manchester that in conformity with the resolutions adopted, all but one per cent. of the mills spinning American cotton have restricted their working hours to 26 and a half per week and that the change has effected a wholesome improvement in the condition of the industry.—Reuter.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DISASTER.

LONDON, March 26.

The flight round the world by the British aeroplane started in a sensational manner, yesterday. It appears that Lt. Maclaren and his crew had an extremely narrow escape from disaster on the first stage. They flew into a very dense fog over the English Channel and the French Coast suddenly loomed up 50 yards ahead. The pilot executed an Immelmann turn and was thereby enabled to miss a cliff by a few feet. (Note:—An "Immelmann turn" is a half loop and is the quickest way of turning about.)—Reuter.

ARRESTS AT BHAI PERU.

TOTAL NUMBER 1817.

SITUATION AT JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 26.

The situation at Jaito is likely to become more serious this time when the third Shahidi Jatha of 500 strong arrives on the 7th April, since the 'Akal Takht' has issued no orders for the 'Sanat' or crowd to refrain from accompanying the Jatha, as it had done on the last occasion. It is understood that this was particularly done as the Sangat prevailed upon the S.G.P.C. that it had no business to stop people from going to a 'Gurdwara' or shrine for worship.

The total number of arrests at Bhai Peru is reported to be 1817. Sardar Gopalsingh, a preacher of the S.G.P.C., has been arrested under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

ILL-FATED JAPANESE STEAMER.

23 CREW MISSING

LONDON, March 26.

The Japanese steamer "Toko Fuku Maru" from Bremen to Japan has been sunk in a collision with the German steamer "Heindal" in fog off Dungeness. Twenty-three of the "Toko Fuku Maru" crew are missing. Fifteen have been landed at Dover from the "Heindal".—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COLLISION.

ARREST OF SIGNALMAN.

LONDON, March 25.

Metz.—The signalman of Bensdorf has been arrested. It is alleged that he fell asleep after the goods train had passed, without altering the signals and woke up after the accident.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN PERSIAN MEJLISS.

NOROOZ HOLIDAYS INTERVENE

LONDON, March 26.

Teheran.—Owing to the Norooz holidays a deadlock has arisen over the meeting of the Mejliss which was to have been convened to-day. The sitting is postponed till after 2nd April.—Reuter.

A BASE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO EMPIRE

LONDON, March 26.

Admiral Jellicoe exceedingly regrets the Government's decision and points out that foremost naval authorities have stated that a modern fleet will be unable to operate without a properly equipped base; and for the protection of portions of the Empire situated in the Pacific and Indian Oceans there is no place so suitable as Singapore. The matter intensely concerns Australia, India, New Zealand and a number of the Crown Colonies who are looking to the present British Government to remember that every citizen in every country of the Empire is entitled to protection from the possibility of attack by a foreign foe.

Singapore is intended for defensive purposes, and it is no more a threat to Japan than Gibraltar is to the United States. New Zealanders hoped that the lesson of sufferings of the Navy and Mercantile Marine in the Pacific in wartime would not be so quickly forgotten. The very existence of the Empire depends on the Navy. An eminent authority has declared that unless a Base like Singapore is established it will be absolutely impossible for the majority of the Empire's capital ships to operate east of Suez.

(The views expressed in the message are Mr. Massey's on behalf of whom Admiral Jellicoe transmitted the message.)—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

not believe that the Sherif has at present the requisite degree of temporal power but that he is eligible for the appointment and if the Muslim world elects him as Khalifa the temporal power that it would itself place at his disposal for the defence of Islam would satisfy the requirements of the situation. By the expression "*Jami Ush Sharait*" he did not mean that the Sherif had such temporal power to-day but merely that he was eligible for election as he was an adult and was neither a slave nor blind nor deaf nor dumb which are the disqualifications for that office. Temporal power was, in his view, the object for which a Khalifa was elected and not one of the conditions precedent that constituted eligibility for such an election. He believes that the Sherif is so far nothing more than the Wali of those regions that have accepted him and not the Khalifa of the entire Muslim world. Finally he believes that this question is one for the Muslim public to decide and for his part he is determined to follow the decision of the Muslim public. To this explanation of the Maulana's views I should like to add that although we do not share his preference for Sherif Hussain if ultimately it becomes necessary to appoint a new and non-Turkish Khalifa we do not wish to prejudge the case of any candidate for the Khilafat and whatever views we have ever expressed are only with regard to the betrayal of Islam during the war which we see no reason to alter and certainly not for the better on account of the premature announcement of his Khilafat.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE REPORT.

NO ALL INDIA BAR COUNCIL

DISTINCTION BETWEEN ADVOCATES AND VAKILS ABOLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

The Report of Indian Bar Committee has been published by the Government of India. The report which is unanimuos contains 57 pages of closely printed matter including two separate memorandums by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and Justice Coutts Trotter on the question of the dual system. After narrating at length the distinctions in various High Courts between Advocates on the one hand and Vakils on the other, the Report comes to the unanimous conclusion that the distinction has no logical foundation and recommend that such distinctions be immediately abolished by discontinuing vakalatnama in case of vakils admitted advocates and in other cases. Proceeding the Committee desires that the various grades in the profession should be rewarded with some title like K. C.'s in England for the meritorious work instead of merely elevating vakils to the position of advocates under certain conditions. But the Committee does not consider the existence of these distinctions should militate against the end, that one and the same title should be applied to all entitled to plead before High Courts. A single grade of practioners entitled to plead should be enrolled and called advocates High Court Vakils or pleaders and when special conditions are maintained for admission to plead on the original side of the High Court the only distinction should be within that grade which should consist of advocates entitled to appear on the original side and those not entitled. Such advocates should, be allowed occasionally to practice in other High Courts subject to certain conditions.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VAKILS AND ADVOCATES.

Reverting to Vakalatnamas, the Report insists that in any case there should be no material difference between Advocates and Vakils and recommends that in certain cases the vakils may be permitted to put in memorandum of appearance without abolishing Vakalatnama system altogether. Advocates who are barristers should take precedence "inter se" according to the dates on which they were called to the bar while those who are not barristers should likewise take precedence "inter se" according to the dates on which they became entitled to practice in the High Courts. In case of admission to another High Court, the advocate recruited from Vakils would be allowed by the Committee to calculate the period served by him in the original High Court vacated by him. The exclusion of vakils in original sides of certain High Courts is deplored by the Committee as meaningless. The report proceeds to recommend that with regard to appointments. No appointments should be reserved for barristers as such.

PROVINCIAL BAR COUNCILS.

The Committee does not favour the creation of an All India Bar Council as it is impracticable and unworkable. It favours the creation of provincial Bar Councils but would let the Universities continue education in law course without interference. Dealing with functions and qualifications of such Councils the Report lays down that the number of members should be limited to 15 four of whom should be nominated by the High Court including where possible the Advocate General or Government Advocate, Advocate, or Government Pleader, while the remaining eleven should find their places as laid in below. Six should be advocates of at least of ten years' standing, should be elected by the advocates of the High Court provided that in Calcutta and Bombay the High Courts should determine how many of the eleven should be advocates entitled to practice on the original side. The first Councils should hold office for three years the term of office of subsequent Councils being determined by rules to be framed by the Councils themselves. The question of whether Judges should be members of the Council has been left to the High Courts themselves. The following matters should be within the purview of the Councils subject to the approval of High Courts in case new rules are promulgated. (A) the qualifications, admissions and certificate of proper persons to be advocates, (B) The powers and duties of advocates, (C) The Conduct of any examination which may be prescribed by it and the fees to be paid for appearing at the same, (D) Legal education including the delivery of lectures to the students and the fees to be charged herefore. (E) Matters relating to the discipline and professional conduct of advocates, (F) Procedure and practice in cases falling within the Council's disciplinary jurisdiction. (G) The method of holding elections of members of the council and in all matters incidental thereto (H) The meetings of the Council the necessary quorum, appointment of office bearers etc., (I) Lifetime of subsequent councils and filling up of vacancies. (J) The terms on which advocates of another High Court may occasionally appear in the High Court in which the Council is situated, and (K) Any other matter prescribed by the High Court. Concluding the Committee insists on putting down touting which they regretfully note still exists in certain parts of India.

CABLE ITEMS.

Stagg, formerly a policeman, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Thomas Ball, Aston Villa centre half has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Committee of the French Rugby Union has reduced Lasserres Suspension to one month in view of his apology.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF KHILAFAT.

WHICH STATE DESERVES TO RETAIN IT.

TEXT OF CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference:—

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference earnestly invites the attention of the Mussalmans of India in particular and Mussalmans of the world in general to the delicate situation created by the declaration of the Turkish Republic with regard to the Khilafat. This Conference believes that the crisis which has so unexpectedly arisen is a severe trial of their judgment and prudence of their unity of thought and action and that undue haste and precipitancy are likely to produce dangerous results as undue delay and neglect. This Conference considers it essential that Musalmans should act with patience and prudence instead of becoming unduly excited and permitting themselves to be too readily influenced and that the views and objects of the men in authority at Angora which are not yet clear and need further consideration should first be ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt and in full detail. This Conference declares its approval of the representation jointly cabled by the Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to Angora It appeals to all Mussalmans that until and unless a conclusive result of their communications is arrived at they will abstain from forcing a final opinion and they will refrain from doing anything likely to disturb Unity and jeopardise the security of the Mussalmans of the entire world.

This Calcutta Khilafat Conference proclaims that according to Islamic injunction it is the religious and national duty of the Mussalmans of the entire world at all times in all circumstances to keep the Jazirat-ul-Arab free from every form of alien and non-Muslim influence and domination. This Conference therefore, declares that so long as the Jazirat-ul-Arab is not completely freed from such influences and domination, it will remain the religious national duty of the Mussalmans of India to continue to use all possible means to attain this object and that the situation that has recently arisen with regard to the Khilafat question does not in the least affect their duty, whether judged by the canons of Islamic law or those of sound policy.

This Calcutta Khilafat Conference expresses regret and anxiety with regard to the declaration in certain circles in Palestine concerning the assumption of the Khilafat by the Sherif Hussain and declares on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans for the information of their brethren in the Jazirat-ul-Arab that Indian Muslims are not prepared to agree with any action taken by a particular group or country without consultation with the Mussalmans of the entire world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ISLAMIC KHILAFAT.

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference confidently declares that the Islamic Khilafat signifies Islamic Government the object of which is the defence of Islam and of the Muslim community and the head of the Government is the Khalifa and he is called the chief of the Faithful. At present when all other Islamic Governments have ceased to exist and only a few scattered Muslim States remain, the existence of Islamic Khilafat means that the Islamic Government which is the strongest in all the Islamic world and possesses among them the greatest degree of temporal power for the championship and protection of the Muslim community and the Islamic Shariat and is eager to undertake it, is accepted as the centre of Islamic Government. Since at present the Turkish Government possesses these qualifications in a greater manner than other Islamic Governments, naturally it is the only one that deserves to retain this central position. This Conference declares that if the men in authority in the present Turkish Government desire to follow a course which is apprehended to be prejudicial to this acceptability of the Turkish Government then it is the duty of the Moslems of the world to invite the attention of their Turkish brothers to the necessity of reformation and to take one after another all possible steps in this behalf. Mussalmans of India trust that the Mussalmans of the world will co-operate with them in this great endeavour and will concentrate their efforts at the present juncture on the furtherance of this object.

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference fully supports the Draft Hindu-Muslim Pact which the Bengal Congress Committee and the Bengal Khilafat Committee have after joint consultation and deliberation adopted it. This Conference however desires to elucidate the fact that in determining the communal shares in representation and other privileges in this pact it is not intended that effect should be given to this distribution of shares by means of any measures to be adopted by the existing Legislatures or through the instrumentality of the present bureaucratic Government. This Conference declares that all that is intended is that a clear and satisfactory decision should be placed before the country with regard to the representation and other privileges of the Hindus and Mussalmans respectively to which the future national Government of India would give effect when it is established. This Conference, therefore, views with great disfavour the regrettable efforts which some Mussalman members of the Bengal Legislative Council have made with regard to the distribution of these communal shares in that Council and for which they have attempted to seek authority in the Bengal Hindu-Muslim Pact.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 23rd instant and is due to arrive here on 27th idem.

KHILAFAT AND SHERIF HUSSAIN.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S VIEWS.

MAULANA MAHOMAD ALI EXPLAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 26.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Some ten days ago a telegram with regard to the Khilafat of Sherif Hussain purporting to have been sent by Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Faringi Mahal, Lucknow appeared in the papers. Although the language of that message was far from clear it seemed to me as to many other people to be a premature declaration of a new Khalifa before we had been able to ascertain from Angora whether the Turkish National Assembly had finally declined to retain any responsibility for the Khilafat or had merely discontinued the unsatisfactory arrangement it had itself made after the deposition of Mahomed Wahiduddin Khan as Sultan and Khalifa and the appointment of Abdul Majid Effendi as Khalifa. Only when the power of the Sultanate was taken over by the Assembly itself and subsequently by the newly declared republic this message appeared to me to be inconsistent with the previous declaration of the Maulana in which he had clearly indicated his preference for reticence in such a delicate matter. In fact it seemed hardly different from the characteristic propaganda of Shaikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai in favour of the British Government's favourite without any consideration for the views of the Mussalmans of India. I was not unaware of the friendship that existed between the Maulana and Sherif Hussain which had made it painful for the Maulana to denounce him for his betrayal of the Khalifa during the war though he did not eventually refrain from performing this public duty. Therefore, when the Maulana wired me that he intended to meet me at Cawnpore on my way back from Calcutta to Delhi to offer his condolences on my recent bereavement was as anxious to meet him as he was himself and to avail myself of this opportunity in order to enquire about this and a subsequent message of his addressed to a gentleman in Mecca. From what I am going to state, I do not intend to offer any justification but only an explanation of the Maulana Sahib's action and this will be apparent when I declared that we agree to differ in our views regarding Sherif Hussain. I cannot do less than concede to him the liberty to hold his views just as he gladly concedes to me, his spiritual disciple and to all others the liberty to hold ours. I learnt from him that he had received the same cable as my brother and I had received from our common esteemed friend Syed Muhammed Ali Zainal Ali Raza who was proceeding to Paris recommending to us the acceptance of Sherif Hussain as Khalifa. We for our part had not considered it necessary to take any immediate action on this suggestion but the Maulana thought that a reply was due and wrote out a private message in Urdu which he handed over to an English knowing gentleman who then happened to be present for translation into English. I have seen the Urdu original and although it was not worded as clearly as it should have been it is regrettable that the translator placed his own interpretation on two or three doubtful phrases which did not tally with what the Maulana intended to convey. Had he just then asked the Maulana as I have since done what he really meant by these phrases some at least of the present misunderstanding would not have arisen. I also ascertained that the Maulana did not desire to give any publicity to this message but that the manager of the "Huldum" an Urdu Daily of Lucknow) who happened to be present when it was being sent obtained a copy of it from a relation of the Maulana and after retranslating it into Urdu published it in that newspaper without his knowledge or consent. It was the publication of the retranslated version that made the Maulana for the first time aware of what had actually happened and he sought to improve the situation by publishing the longer message that he had subsequently sent to a gentleman in Mecca in which he had indicated his disapproval of the precipitancy of those who in their excess of zeal and overeagerness had announced the Khilafat of Sherif Hussain without waiting for a Conference of the Muslim World.

CLAIMS OF TURKEY.

The views of the Maulana, as I have carefully ascertained when the travelled with me from Cawnpore to Etawah, are that he would remain attached to the Turks so long as they do not deny the creed of every Muslim whether the Khalifa remains a Turk or not and he thinks that at present only Turkey has the requisite degree of temporal power to champion and defend the Islamic *shariat* and Mussalmans. He is as anxious as any other Mussalman in India that the Khilafat should remain in the Turkish Nation and he would earnestly persuade the Turkish National Assembly and the Turkish nation not to break off the four century old connection with the Khilafat but he thinks that if ultimately it becomes necessary to appoint a new Khalifa he would personally prefer the Sherif to any other. He does

(Continued in Column 3.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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PASSPORT TO KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

"NOT RESPONSIBLE TO GOD OR MAN."

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

After all the non-official bills had been disposed of the adjournment motion was moved by Mr. Chamanlal. He explained the correspondence which passed between Mr. Shaukat Ali and the Government of India on the subject of issue of passports to the Angora Delegation. The Delegation, he said, was to consist of three batches of persons including Hakim Ajmal Khan, Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Quoreshi, Mr. Abdul Majid, and Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, but Government replied that they were not prepared to grant passports to any person convicted of offences against the State or for inciting Government servants to disaffection. This reply applied to Moulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. There was no law argued Mr. Chamanlal, under which the Government could prevent grant of passports. The Angora Government was prepared to welcome the delegation but the Government of India stood in the way of the Ali Brothers. This, as Maulana Shaukat Ali himself stated in the course of the correspondence, was undesirable and unjustifiable intervention in a purely domestic matter of the Moslems. Moreover, the delegates were asked to give an undertaking that they would not carry any political propaganda. This was in direct contrast to the religious liberty granted by the Queen's Proclamation. By refusing passports the Government of India was proving that they were not responsible either to man or to God and that they were engaged in sinister international intrigue. The delegation, Mr. Chamanlal concluded, was purely a religious mission of peace and the restrictions in the grant of passports should be removed.

Moulvi Mohammad Shafi (Bihar) declared that the Government was not justified in refusing passport to an entirely religious mission. He appealed to the Government not to impose restrictions upon the members of the delegation and this interfered with their religious liberty.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan (Berar) warned that just as in the case of Akalis, the Government created a deep resentment by interfering with their religious liberty, so also their refusal of passport to a Moslem religious mission would be tantamount to interference with the Muslim religion and would enrage the Mussalmans of India.

Sayid Murtuza (Madras) said that the Khilafat question was a momentous one.

Sir Henry Stanyen said that at a time when the Turkish Government had prohibited the ex-Khaliph from carrying on any the Khilafat propaganda on the Khilafat question the Government of India must take great care to ascertain Turkish opinion before allowing the deputation to proceed there. If however Angora welcomed the delegation there should be no difficulty in permitting it to go there. He said that the Delegation was said to have a purely religious object. Then why had two Brahmins been included in the personnel and he also recalled that the same persons who were now asking for the passport had declared that they did not recognise the Government of India.

Mr. Mohamed Yakub said that the same crisis about the Khilafat had arisen to-day, as had occurred 600 years ago. He appealed to the British good sense and statemanship to permit the Delegation to go.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in opposing the motion said that it was wrong to say that by refusing passport or imposing restrictions the Government were interfering with the domestic concern of Mussalmans or that they were engaged in a sinister international intrigue. The State was responsible for the conduct and safety of the delegates in countries they wanted to visit and the State ha dtherefore to exercise its discretion in granting the passport before their leaving Indian shores. Moreover, this was a case of persons requiring access to large bodies of persons who influenced the opinion of their country, religious or otherwise. In these circumstances it was only a matter of diplomatic usage that the Government of India should ask the country which the Delegates wanted to visit whether they had any objection to it. But before asking the Governments concerned for their opinions the Government of India had themselves to satisfy certain requirements. They had, therefore, laid down that persons who had been ill-advised enough to preach insubordination to its troops should not be granted passports. Was that not a reasonable requirement? asked the Home Member; moreover, Mr. Mohamed Ali had not acknowledged the authority of the State.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: "Sir, may I remind the Home Member that after his release, Mr. Mahomed Ali, speaking on the Independence resolution at the Cocanada Congress, said that he was for Swaraj within the British Empire and that he owed his allegiance to the King-Emperor. In view of this change of view is it right to pursue the old story?"

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "I know what Mr. Mahomed Ali said at Cocanada but I should require from him something more before I can leave his offence against the State. There are certain persons who for their own reasons defy the authority of the State. Is it in any way reasonable to ask the State to exercise discretion and give them the benefit of protection abroad. It is the United Kingdom which in the last resort is responsible for British Indian Subjects. Each one of the countries which the deputation proposed to visit, had lately been subject of trouble. The British Government have every right to exercise the greatest caution in approaching the Governments of these countries in regard to the Deputation. It is possible that by their restrictions two or three would be prevented from visiting the countries they want to. But is that really an offence to the whole Muslim world? Does the whole Muslim world of India subscribe to the plea that the best solution of difficulties of the Khilafat could be found by Mr. Mahomed Ali and his brother. (Several cries of yes, yes.)

Sir Malcolm: For my part I would require some further evidence. I repeat that it is not right for any one to say that the Government of India by imposing the reasonable restrictions, I have referred to, have been actuated by any feelings against the Musalmans or their religion or that we intend to do anything that would prevent a peaceful and successful solution of the Khilafat difficulties.

Pandit Malaviya in a lengthy speech said that the Ali Brothers had now been released and it was not right to revive the charges for which they had been convicted. He explained that inclusion of Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru was to help the Mussalmans in becoming really united. The Hindus of India had no cause to fear the Unity of Mahomedans. At this stage several members pressed for closure of the debate and the motion for adjournment was then carried, the Government not challenging the division. The Assembly then adjourned till the 27th of May.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

Sir Basil Blackett was next given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Imperial Bank Act. The Act contains no provision enabling the Imperial Bank to intervene effectively without the assistance of Government in a financial crisis for the purpose of either averting the winding up of any banking concern or facilitating the winding up of any such concern. The absence of such provision was brought prominently to notice in the circumstances attending the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla last year and an undertaking was given on behalf of Government in the debate in the Legislative Assembly on 18th July, 1923, that the Government of India would consider the question of so amending the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, as to make it possible to do, on any future occasion, what the Imperial Bank was unable to do without the intervention of Government in the case of the Alliance Bank. The Object of the present Bill is to enable the Imperial Bank with the object either or averting or of facilitating the winding up of any banking concern, to assist such concern by making advances to it or to the Liquidators of such concern, not only against securities prescribed elsewhere in the Act but against its assets generally. Sir Basil Blackett next moved for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion before this motion was accepted. Sir Basil Blackett replied to the points raised by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. Ramaiyengar. He said the purpose of the Bill was to relieve Government of the liability of intervening in banking crisis. There was nothing to prevent the Imperial Bank from arranging for the absorption of the banks in order to avoid pending financial failure. He said that the bill was merely an enabling measure. It neither authorised nor encouraged nor justified any action which the Imperial Bank did not think it fit to take.

'OF IMPORTANCE TO LITIGANTS'.

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved for a Select Committee on the bill to amend the Court Fees Act 1870,, the Succession Certificate Act 1889, and the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. He said the Bill did not involve any new legislation and did not propose any new judicial principle or any taxation. The acceptance of the motion would not therefore commit the House to any principle and it would be open to any member of the Committee to move any change. He referred to fact that the members of a Party in the Assembly had not accepted to serve on the Committee. He said the measure was not really a government measure and was one of great importance to the litigant public. He would be willing to appoint as members of the Committee, from that Party. He said the measure would be considered by the Committee just before the September session. Several members referred to what they thought were objectionable provisions of the Bill. Some urged more time before the Bill was taken up and others thought the bill interferred with the sphere of provincial legislature.

The motion for the circulation of the Bill was rejected and a motion for its reference to the Committee was carried.

The House then proceeded to elect the Standing Finance Committee The result would be announced to-morrow. The House rose at 2 p.m. and meets to-morrow for the last sitting of the Delhi Session.

FINANCE BILL IN COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

When the Council assembled after lunch, Mr. Bhandradhar Barua wholeheartedly supported the bill but he maintained that those who rejected the bill were not enemies of Government. In justice and fairness to the Swarajists, he must say that they did not want to wreck Government but mend it. Although he was not a Swarajist he could not but admire the great sacrifices made by them. He believed by rejecting the Finance Bill, the Swarajists wanted to show their protest against the present system of Government. Continuing Mr. Barua said we must read the signs of the time. The reason why the Finance Bill was twice rejected in the other House should not be ignored by Parliament. He regretted Government was daily losing the confidence of to people.

Sir Mahomed Shafi in appealing to the House for unanimous support to the Bill referred to the inconsistent attitude of the Swarasjis in the Lower House, in connection with the Budget and the Finance Bill ending in the rejecion of the latter measure. By such a refusal, nobody would have suffered except the people in the matter of sanitation and education. In these circumstances the Governor-General's certification as the only logical and necessary step to which no objection could be taken. Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking in the Assembly had promised to co-operate with Government of Government would show a disposition also to co-operate. Lord Olivier speaking a few days later pointed out that he was in consultation with the Government of India and he counselled patience. But the Swarajists without waiting for the results of consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India adopted the obstructive tactics and unwisely rejected the Finance Bill.

NEXT CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

Sir Mahomed Shafi then referred to Prof. Richards' answer to Sir Henry Craik's question in Parliament on the matter of the next constitutional advance and affirmed that Prof. Richards could not hear the last part of the question and that, therefore, his answer did not cover that part and that he had no intention to commit His Majesty's Government to the interpretation unfortunately put upon it.

SIR DEVAPRASAD SARBADHIKARI'S SUSPICIONS.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari referred at the outset to the amendments which he had intended to move for reducing the price of the post card. He maintained that the moving of these small amendments would not affect the unanimity with which they were going to adopt the Finance Bill nor would the working balance of the Government be jeopardised. The figures given to the Council as regards the Central revenue were not complete. He had still a suspicion that Government had with them something like three crores from Railways which they could utilise in not only reducing the postal rates but also affording relief to the provinces. He joined in the demand for the abolition of the cotton excise duty and asked what protection was given to the match industry. The unrest in the country was tremendous. Every provincial legislature was bent upon rejecting the Budget, being dissatisfied with the position in the country. In the Central Legislature also the wave was sweeping and a demand had been put forward for an urgent revision of the Constitution. There was nothing in the budget to show that there would be some Commission as was the case last year in connection wih the Lee Commission.

Sir Charles Innes explained that Government had no money to provide from the Railways as was believed by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari. The decision not to reduce the petrol duty did not make any difference in the situation. He affirmed that Government's proposal to separate the Railway Finance from the general finance was the best solution.

LORD READING'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Natesan accepted the Finance Bill but under protest. He was sorry that Madras had been denied even tardy justice as regards contribution. It was actions like this that forced some members to adopt policies, they were hitherto not accustomed to witness. On behalf of Madras he urged the Finance Member to come next year with justice to Madras. Mr. Natesan characterised Lord Reading's certification as a blunder. He urged Government not to scatter their friends and swell the ranks of their enemies. (Mr. Karandikar: There are no enemies.)

CLASS AREAS BILL.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 24.

Dr. Gour asked a question regarding the judges of the Lahore High Court for holding circuit at Delhi.

The Home Member said that communication had been received and opinions of the Punjab Government and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi were being ascertained.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

Dr. Gour asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the situation created by the fact that the Class Areas Bill was proposed to be read second time and rushed through the Union Parliament of South Africa

Mr. Butler said that the question had been already discussed by the Upper House. He would have no objection to discuss it, if the rules permitted them to do so. He said the text of the Bill was available in India on 2nd February. The first reading of the Bill had already been gone through and the second reading was expected to take place soon,

The President disallowed the motion. He admitted the matter was of public importance but said that no emergency had arisen to enable him to put the rule into operation.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

NATIONALISTS' SUCCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, March 25.

The Legislative Council discussed the Deputy President's Salary Amendment Bill 1924. The Hon. Mr. M. Reid moved that the salary be reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum partly on financial grounds and partly because the work was not onerous. The House, however, adopted the motion of Maulvi Rashidali Laskar fixing the salary at one rupee per year.

The Deputy President Babu Gopendra Lal Das Chaudhuri, Nationalist, said that he was prepared to accept no pay.

Maulvi Faiznur Ali, leader of the Nationalist Party, urged Government to recommend the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to take immediate steps to establish full responsible government in Assam.

The two Ministers, and Mr. Webster and the Hon. Mr. Reid, on behalf of Government, opposed the motion. The Hon. Mr. Reid asked the Council whether they could believe that the resolution would be accepted by the British Parliament independently of the rest of India.

The motion was, however, carried by 29 votes to 17.

A garden meeting was held at Government House on Wednesday afternoon in connection with the Prince of Wales Seamens Institute. The Revd: N A Tash addressed the meeting.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MAHOMEDANS SHUT OUT FROM VOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 26.

An unfortunate incident somewhat marred the dignity of the proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day in connection with some Mahomedan members saying their Asar prayers when the bell rang for a division, with the result that their votes could not be recorded. The Swarajists asked the President to adjourn the division for a few minutes but the President, however, declined to do so.

To this a strong exception was taken by the Mahomedans and Hindu Swarajists. Even the Hon. Mr. Huq, the Minister, thought that it was rather hard on members of the House who were already saying their prayers to be shut out from the privilege of voting.

Following the procedure adopted on the previous day, the Swarajists by 52 to 47 votes refused the entire demand of Rs. 35,89,000 under the head "Jail and Convict Settlements."

The next demand dealt with police expenditure for which a sum of Rs. 1,70,47,000 was asked for. There were no fewer than 145 resolutions for reduction or refusal in connection with this grant. Only ten resolutions the rest being withdrawn were moved in two of which the Swarajists took no part in voting on account of the unfortunate incident mentioned above. These two resolutions were lost, while another one was lost by the casting vote of the President. The other seven were carried after the Jail demand was refused.

POLICE BUDGET.

Sir Hugh Stephenson while moving demand for police referred to the work of the police and the detection of crime. He further said that he could well understand that the Party which wished to wreck the Constitution would have a particular pleasure in throwing out the Police Budget, but he asked the House to seriously consider what it meant. It would mean the dismissal of something like 55 thousand persons. It would mean the withdrawal of all protection for the whole of Bengal, and it must necessarily lead to anarchy. Did the Swaraj Party intend to stand still? Mr. C. R. Das proposed, after the Council was finished, to get his Hindu-Mahomedan pact accepted in Bengal. It meant an intensive campaign in the muffasil, a campaign being directed against Government, not on the constitutional issue because the people of Bengal could not understand the Constitution. The campaign would be against the Government as such, and the fact that the budget had been thrown out, and the fact that the Government went on, would be used as an additional argument for rousing up discontent and dislike of the Government. What did the House think would be the result of a campaign of that kind? The sequel to the throwing out of the the Budget by this Council was a campaign for nonpayment of taxes in Bengal.

Motions for reduction of the grant were then discussed. During the debate on one motion when the division bell was ringing Mr. C.R. Das told the President that some Mahomedan members were saying their prayers and enquired if the taking of the division could be delayed a little. The President replied in the negative.

Another member suggested that the members who were at prayer might be permitted to vote without being in the Council Chamber.

The President said that he could not do that. The Swarajists apparently got offended and did not take part in the voting and the motion was negatived, no one voting for it. After this the President remarked that it evidenced a lack of responsibility to call a division and then not to vote.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (Swarajist) enquired whether in giving his ruling, the President was entitled to use those words.

The President said that he was perfectly entitled to give his opinion as he did.

Mr. C. R. Das said that it was not an unreasonable request to take votes in such a manner as would not interfere with religious practices. He entered his emphatic protest against the disability created by this procedure against the Mahomedans who were offering their prayers according to their religion.

Hon. Mr Fazlul Huq, the Minister of Education, said that about the time when this incident occurred, he proceeded to say his prayers and about half a dozen others followed him. As soon as he had finished his prayers he heard the division bell ringing. He ran into the Chamber but his friends who had begun to say their prayers could not leave. He thought that in this particular case it was rather hard on members of the House who were already saying their prayers to be shut out from the privilege of voting. He, however, appealed to his friends to forget that unfortunate incident because he understood that there was no intention on the part of the President or anybody else to deprive any member of his vote.

The President said that he could not be expected to know when a division was called and that there were Mahomedan members saying their prayers. It was not possible also to adjourn the House because some members were saying their prayers. It would be better if a member before calling a division satisfied himself that no one was outside the Chamber.

Four other motions were discussed, and the President, before the division was taken on each occasion, ascertained whether any member was saying his prayers. The Council then adjourned

TAMIL NADU KHADDAR PURSE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes from Salem stating that in view of Mahatma Gandhi's release and in order to the fullest extent the Khaddar resources of this Province the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has resolved that a Khadar Purse Fund should be collected and presented to Mahatma Gandhi in the name of the Province.

IRRESPONSIBLE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed a vote of non-confidence in Mr. Baldwin's Ministry in response to which that ministry vacated office though it represented the strongest single party in the House and though the alternative was to put in office a party which could, unsupported, be defeated by the Conservatives alone. It was quite possible that the Labour leader should have refused to 'come in.' That possibility did not deter Mr. Baldwin from 'going out'. The spring of his action was the 'vote of non-confidence' passed by the Legislative House.

The Indian Liberals have always taken the Reforms seriously. They have always urged that the 'responsibility' intoduced by the Government of India Act 1919 is 'real'. Applying this test and considering the precedent of the Baldwin Cabinet, was it not the duty of the Liberal Ministers of Sir Frank Sly immediately after the vote of non-confidence, to 'vacate? Whether the majority who passed the vote of 'non-confidence' would 'come in' was not the concern of the Ministers whose only duty was to 'go out.' Whether that majority wanted to wreck the constitution was also not the concern of the Ministers. It may be the concern of the Electorate or of Parliament or of the Governor. It may be the concern of the Liberal Party as a whole. But it was emphatically not the concern of the Ministers, who constitutionally owe their very status to the Legislature and are liable to be made or unmade by the legislature, if there is that reality in the responsible government (in compartments) set up by the Government of India Act 1919, which is maintained by the Liberal Party in India.

Having stuck to their offices in spite of the vote of non-confidence at the special request of Sir Frank Sly, the C. P. Ministers negatived all claim to be called 'responsible Ministers.' They have, thus, become the first to 'deny their Lord'! unless they yield that honour to the first set of Bengal Ministers including Sir Surendranath who supported Lord Ronaldshay's contention of their salaries being beyond the reach of the legislature. The Ministers could have remained in office if they had had the courage to insist on the dissolution of the Council and on a re-election. They had not such courage. They simply flouted the expressed wishes of the Legislature. The C. P. Ministers thus became the first to wreck the Constitution boosted so much by the Liberals. There would have been both fidelity to the constitution and personal decency in going out immediately after the vote of non-confidence. Their choice led to the loss of both. How long could they stick? Until they were offered the majestic salary of one rupee each per year Denying their status in a constitutional fashion was not sufficient to induce them to go. They went out only when they were denied their money. Thus they wrecked the much-beloved constitution and brought ridicule on themselves. The harm done to the cause of 'responsible Government' by the C.P. Ministers is not slight, for having denied the power of the Legislative Council to command them, they stabbed the rapier right through the entrails of 'responsible government'. It is wide of the mark to denounce any party within the Council so long as they act within the rules and standing orders. By identifying themselves with the Governor, the Ministers only showed that they were 'moderates first and Indians afterwards'. Preferring to obey the word of the Governor as against that of the Council, the Ministers behaved as if they were 'Ministers first and elected members afterwards.' and proved that they formed a part of a government irresponsible in entirety.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

REDUCTION IN JAIL ADMINISTRATION DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 25.

A discussion was raised to-day in the Madras Legislative Cuncil on the question of the release of the Moplah prisoners convicted in connection with the Moplah Rebellion. The subject was brought forward during the discussion of the Budget demand for Jail Administration, when Mr. Kuppi Sahib, the Moplah representative, proposed a cut of two lakhs of rupees from defray charges. He said that there had been gross miscarriage of justice as among the convicted Moplahs there were a large number of innocent and misguided men who deserved a more lenient treatment. The speaker requested the Government not to be vindicative towards these men, but to release them forthwith in the interests of peace and security.

Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar of Coimbatore proposed an amendment reducing the cut from two lakhs to one lakh. He wanted the Government to release not only the Moplah prisoners but also Hindu prisoners convicted for complicity in the rebellion.

Mr. Abbas Ali supporting the motion wanted the Government to remember that the Moplahs created the rebellion at a time when even well educated Moplahs lost their heads over the Khilafat question.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudliar further supporting the motion advised the Government to release the prisoners after taking necessary precautionary measures.

The Home Member, replying to the debate, repudiated the charge that Government was vindictive towards the prisoners. He said that the reverse was the case, and he explained how sympathetic Government was in dealing with the Moplahs. He made it clear that if Government could be given an assurance that any number of these men could be allowed to return to their villages without creating misapprehension in the minds of their Hindu neighbours, Government would have no objection whatever to releasing them. Personally he had greatest sympathy for the Moplahs who were a hard-working industrious sort of people But it would not be right if he allowed his sympathies to go the extent of jeopardising peace and security.

The motion for reducing the amount by one lakh was carried by a large majority of 59 to 24 votes. The Home Member's demand for Jails was granted subject to the above reduction.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

VICTIMISATION OF LEADERS.

Each day brings more men to the mills, and in a few days more things will be at their normal. On Wednesday some 15,000 more men joined the various mills in the city, and now the total labour force in the mills of Bombay is about 70,000 to 75,000. That means nearly half the men have gone back to their work, and as many more are outside, either in their native villages or watching for further developments. It is not a fact that the men are rushing back to the mills out of sheer joy. That is the last thing they wish to do, but they have to do it perforce, otherwise starvation is the only alternative, owing to the present stagnation in trade in Bombay. Except the Presidency, which was partly burnt down and the Hongkong, all the other mills were working, numbering about 77. Of course in this number those factories that had to close down owing to trade depression are not included.—and this means that all the mills in the Island of Bombay are now working. Of course, it is difficult to say how long it will take to get back the full number of men, but there can be no doubt that an appreciable amount of time will have to elapse before the mills are working at full pressure.

One fact must be brought to the notice of the public. As stated some time ago in these columns there has been a lot of victimisation and the prominent strike leaders are, of course, marked down for victims by mill-owners. It appears that mill-owners are not satisfied with the trouble they have had all these days. Victimisation has begun in right earnest, and the most intelligent leaders of the men have been selected for the purpose. Mr. Bhatwadekar, who played so prominent a part in the last mill strike, has already been dismissed by his manager. He went back to his work in the Premier Mill, where he was employed; he was taken to the manager and he was curtly told that his services were dispensed with. No reasons were given, no excuse made. Mr. Bhatwadeker asked for the order in writing, but this was refused. He then asked for his discharge pass, and demanded that the reason of his dismissal should be stated therein. But that too was refused. A representation has been made to the Governor, who had promised that there would be no victimisation of the ring-leaders. If such vicarious punishment is not stopped at once, the mill-owners are merely strengthening the hands of the irreconcilables. Extremism in both cases has the same result. Mr. Bhatwadeker has also written to the Mill-owners' Association, and the Labour Department. But this is not a solitary instance, only in this case the victim will show up the particular mill-owners for what they are. Many men have been dismissed from each of the mills in the city, for taking prominent part in stirring trouble. Here at least is a good case for the men, and they should not be allowed by the public to be victimised because they had the courage to stand up to their employers.

MILL CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

		Rs.
Previously acknowledged	.....	15,717
Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar		250
The Thakore of Amod	.....	100
(Clare Road Convent).	... Rs.	25
Dr. J. Vaz	... ... Rs.	6
Grand Total	...	Rs. 16,098

TWO FEEDING CENTRES TO BE CLOSED.

As most of the mills have recommenced work, the Mill Children's Relief Fund Committee have decided to close the feeding centres at Tardeo and Victoria Gardens. The Lady Northcote Orphanage Centre at Chinchpokli and the Matunga Children's Home Centre will be kept open until Thursday, the 27th instant.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Fund will be held on Monday, the 31st March, at 5-30 p.m. at the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Office, Town Hall, to consider the question of the disposal of the balance of the Fund remaining in the hands of the Committee.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

HONOURS AN ARTIST.

A meeting of the Art Society of India was held in the Society rooms on Sunday to congratulate Mr. Babu Rao, proprietor, Manarashtra Film Company, on the successful attempt made by him in developing the cinema industry in India. There was a fairly representative gathering of artists working in the city. Mr. G. K. Mahatre presided. He said that Mr. Babu Rao's work was before the public and it needed no recommendation from him. The work was sufficiently obvious as a proof of his abilities. He suggested that Mr. Babu Rao should set an example by avoiding anachronisms in costume and equipment, the common weakness of Indian films. He also requested him to lessen the vulgarities popular with certain sections of playgoers by showing them a higher standard on the screen. Mr. Pithawalla was not a believer in politics. He believed in silent and effective work. And he ridiculed the idea of the film censorship managed by a group mostly unfamiliar with the culture and conditions in India. The censorship was, in his belief, amenable, through ignorance, to inclinations injurious to the community of these interested in the industry. Mr. Dhurandhar said that Mr. Babu Rao was a poet and his representation of the Shivaji film was a poem. Mr. Babu Rao came from Kolhapur. That was the birth-place of the great poet Moropant. The coincidence was Mr. Babu Rao's heritage. Mr. Babu Rao's opportunity for educating the public taste and his desire to do so were emphasised by other speakers. Mr. Babu Rao was then garlanded and presented with a simple but handsome silver cup. He thanked the Society and his fellow artists for their kind appreciation and the meeting terminated with the usual refreshments and "Pan Supari."

INDIANS' STRUGGLE IN KENYA.

NON-PAYMENT OF POLL-TAX.

MESSRS. CHATURVEDI AND VAZE INTERVIEWED.

The following is the interview given to a Press correspondent by Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi and Mr. S. G. Vaze, who returned by "S. S. Khandalla" on Saturday last from their East African tour:—

Q.—What are your impressions of the session of the Congress held at Mombasa?

A.—Well, the Congress was a grand success in every way. It was a huge gathering of not less than six thousand people representative of all castes, communities and creeds. People came from all East African countries—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. All professions were adequately represented in the vast assembly, big merchants, small shop-keepers, lawyers, farmers, clerks, etc. What was more remarkable was the presence of a few hundred ladies in the gathering. Of course Mrs. Naidu's magnetic personality attracted a large number of visitors. The arrangements made by the Reception Committee were excellent.

The general tone of speeches delivered at the time of the Congress was one of dignified restraint. Mrs. Naidu was at her best. She kept the whole audience spell bound for more than an hour and a half. She conducted the proceedings of the Congress with great fairness and strict impartiality. There were some controversial resolutions in the Congress and in discussing them the President gave full latitude to every one who had anything to say on them. People with a big strike in the country took part in the proceedings and this fact lent considerable weight to the proceedings. The local questions of all the four territories were fully discussed and resolutions passed about them. Of all these resolutions three were the most important viz., those relating to the rejection of the White Paper, the non-payment of the Poll Tax and the recall of the Governor of Kenya. Of course, the rejection of the White Paper was a foregone conclusion, but there were some doubts about the advisability of starting a movement for the non-payment of the Poll Tax. But the step was eventually taken after mature deliberation and with a firm determination to make the movement a success. As regards the third resolution about the recall of the Kenya Governor, Mr. B. S. Varma, ex-member of the Executive Council, delivered a strong speech which was ably supported by Mr. Shamsuddin, ex-member of the Legislative Council. In short it was a most successful gathering and it was at least as impressive as any of the Provincial Conferences in India.

NON-PAYMENT OF POLL TAX.

Q.—What is the present situation in regard to the movement for the non-payment of the Poll Tax and what in your opinion are the prospects of its success?

A.—The movement is gaining ground slowly but steadily. Not less than twenty five merchants of Mombasa have been sent to jail. We interviewed some of them in the jail at the time of our departure from Mombasa, and we found them full of courage and enthusiasm. Two things must be remembered when we consider this movement. The Indian community in Kenya is paying all other taxes quite willingly and regularly. It is only the non-native Poll Tax of thirty shillings per adult male that is not being paid by them and for this each individual is sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The movement was only intended to serve as a political gesture against the unjust Kenya decision and it is serving its purpose quite well. Apart from that it is infusing new vigour into the Indian population and they are not at all afraid of imprisonment for the protection of their rights and the honour of the Motherland. The movement is spreading to the distant districts of Kenya and a large number of people are prepared to go to jail. We have every reason to hope that our countrymen in Kenya will face this trial in a manly way. We must do our utmost to get the Kenya decision revered and the movement of non-payment of Poll Tax that has been started by our compatriots in Kenya is a small though significant step in that direction. Our people imprisoned in Mombasa jail sent a message to Kenya Indians through us:—"Stand united and carry on the campaign without flinching. Make whatever sacrifices are necessary." We have no doubt that the Kenya Indians will give a good account of themselves in this struggle and we have every reason to be proud of them.

Q.—What is the general feeling in Kenya about the probability of the Labour Party redeeming the pledge given by it before its advent to power?

A.—This is a difficult question to answer. Some of our leaders in Kenya really expect that the Labour Party will stand by their pledge and they will be much disappointed if the new Cabinet persists in the folly committed by their predecessors. But the general Indian public in Kenya is quite sceptic about the decision of the Labour Party and the speeches of the Colonial Secretary have afforded some justification for their scepticism. The two different voices with which the Cabinet has been speaking on this subject have produced a sort of confusion in the mind of our people in Kenya and they not expect much from the Labour Government. They have now realised that if they are going to win they will win on account of their own strength and the support that India may give them, and they have no extra faith in any pledges which may be given to-day only to be broken to-morrow.

NATIVE QUESTION.

Q.—What is the attitude of the Indian community at large to the so-called Native Question which has attained such prominence in recent ministerial utterances?

A.—We must admit that the Kenya Indians have not as yet paid any considerable attention to this most important question. They have always been friendly to the African people and have contributed in no small measure to their progress. But whatever benefits Indians, have conferred have come to the Natives incidentally in the ordinary course of their dealings but the Indians have seldom gone out of their way to help the indigenous population. The Whites have been subjecting the Natives to much cruel exploitation and have imposed a form of semi-slavery upon them. Of this there has not been a sufficiently strong condemnation at the hands of the Indian leaders. The Indian members of the Council too did not fully utilise their opportunities to criticise the Government's policy calculated to repress the Natives. If they had persistently exposed and denounced the wrongs that the European settlers have been doing to the Natives the world at large would have been bettar able to assess at its true worth the high-sounding but empty phrase of Native Trusteeship which the British Government is using so freely at present. We must however mention the fact that Mr. M. A. Desai, the foremost Indian leader in Kenya, took a noble stand on behalf of Mr. Harry Thuku when this Kikuyu leader was deported without trial for merely endeavouring to elevate the Kikuyu people. Mrs. Naidu's persistent advocacy of the Native Cause has awakened the Indian community to their duty towards the Africans and already we were enabled to see the first fruits of this awakening in the establishment of a school for the Natives at Nairobi by the Arya Samaj. A Social Service League has also been started with the object among others of rendering service to the Africans. Indeed the most beneficial effect of Mrs. Naidu's visit to Kenya has been the welcome change that has been brought about in the attitude of the general Indian community towards the Native problem. Their former attitude of incidental helpfulness has now given place to a deliberate desire of giving active assistance to the Native in his uplift.

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Q.—Have you made any programme of work for yourselves in the near future?

A.—Our present intention is to make a tour of Hindi and Marathi-speaking provinces telling the people there of our experiences and impressions in East Africa and acquainting them with the situation as it exists in these countries at present. We believe there is great need for the Indians at large to be fully conversant with the East African problems, for the ultimate solution of these problems will depend to a large extent upon the political and economic pressure which we in India bring to bear upon the Government in England and no agitation can be successful unless it is broadbased upon a thorough knowledge of the questions on the part of the masses. We are therefore anxious if circumstances permit to place at the service of the Indian public such detailed information as we have brought from East Africa. But this plan will be put into execution only if approved by Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Andrews and Sastri whom we propose to approach immediately on this point.

MESSAGE OF ISLAM.

INDIVISIBLE TRUTH

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAPETOWN, March 25.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressed thousands of non-Europeans under the auspices of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union in Capetown. In spite of steady rain, natives, coloured people, Malays, Indians and Europeans gathered hours before the advertised time of meeting. Mrs. Naidu in the course of her address pointed out that non-Europeans had much in common in South Africa. It was for them to be helpful to one another. The natives represented the youngest nation on earth, and they were an exiled people in their own country, but they would one day come into their own. She advised them not to resort to strike and spoke of the soul force movement of Mahatma Gandhi. People who had come into the country must help the natives to be educated and to develop. The meeting declared to support Indians in their struggle.

LECTURE ON "INDIVISIBLE TRUTH."

On Sunday morning, she preached on the indivisible truth in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Bamforth conducting the service, which was choral. The Church was crowded with Europeans. Mrs. Naidu gave a beautiful exposition of the indivisible truth viewed from every religion.

In the afternoon she addressed a crowded meeting of Indians and others in the National Theatre, Mr. Hawa presiding. She spoke in Urdu to an interested audience on matters of the moment, maintenance of their personal and national respect, education and kindred subjects.

Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee declared for passive resistance if the Class Areas Bill became law.

LECTURE ON "MESSAGE OF ISLAM."

In the evening, in the same place, she delivered a message of Islam to Muslims and others under the chairmanship of Dr. A. H. Gool. She carried the audience with her who were deeply impressed with her message of Islam. Dr. Abdurahman and Mr. A. Christopher also spoke.

Berne.—The National Council has adopted the International Opium Convention.—Reuter.

Coal-owners have declined to increase their offer thus creating a deadlock. The Conference of Tuesday evening did not advance matters towards a settlement. It is understood that the establishment of a Court of Enquiry is now a possibility.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S SURRENDER OF KHILAFAT.

ISLAM MUST MOVE NEXT.

A TIME FOR CALM AND CAUTION.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, March 6.

TWO BIG EVENTS.

What to most Muslims is a crushing blow, the declaration by the Angora Assembly that the Khilafat is abolished, is to English readers only one great event among several. A prominent student of Eastern affairs writes me: "The two outstanding events in the Near East are the Greek revolution and the action of the Angora Assembly. Both these events call for caution on the part of all sincere friends of peace and justice, East and West. It is impossible to foresee what will come out of the Greek revolution, but it is within the possibilities that a new grouping of the Balkan States may follow.

"Now as to the matter of the Khilafat. Despite your strong adherence to the cause of the Republic, I must inform you that it is certain the Angora Assembly has, in Muslim law, no more right to abolish the Khilafat, than has the Italian Parliament to abolish the Papacy. The question is both a religious and a political question. You emphasise the political aspect, but hitherto in the East religion has counted far more than politics. I have yet to see whether the new sentiment of nationality is stronger than the old religious solidarity.

A POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

"For England", proceeds my correspondent, "the proper course is to hold aloof from anything approaching a preference or partisanship. Should the status of the dethroned Khalifa become a live question, or should claims arise in favour of the King of the Hedjaz or the Ameer of Afghanistan, or even of an Islamic Congress on the subject of the Khilafat, the British Government should not interfere or express any opinions. The only hope of peace in the East is the re-establishment of the repute of British justice and impartiality; justice as between nation and nation,—impartiality as between one Christian sect and another, between Christians and Muslims and Jews. To show partiality or partisanship now would be disastrous to our influence."

GOVERNMENTAL BIAS.

Two recent events do not hold out much hope that the British Socialist Government is going to restrain its actions in the Near East or anywhere else, except in the direction of Socialism. It has pressed the Italian Government to yield up the Dodecanese to Greece; and it has allowed rumours to grow without a denial that Cyprus, with a perfectly loyal and peaceful minority of Muslims, is to be handed over to the Hellenic Greeks. The Greeks have shown what their spirit is towards Muslim minorities, not only in the past but to-day in their treatment of the Muslim Albanians in their territory. A revolution has occurred in Greece which has shaken the intriguer Venizelos off his perch temporarily, but has thrown a fresh set of reactionaries and despots into control. For the British Government to favour the installation of this gang in Cyprus, and thus give them a chance of dominating the Eastern Mediterranean (if not Turkey), would prove two things. First that the Government are resolved to become partisans of a discredited Government and a cruel and oppressive race; secondly, that they allow their pro-Greek insanity to bring Italy into a state of conflict with us, and warfare with Greece.

Any movement on the part of Italy will further excite French alarm, which is at present concentrated on Italian and Spanish plans which are chiefly concerned with the Mediterranean at the moment.

A BRILLIANT DICTUM.

In a communication from Paris to the London "Telegraph" the statement is made that French diplomats regard the abolition of the Sultanate as of greater significance than the decision to "suppress the Khilafat." Angora's latest action seems to be viewed as a logical development of the general line of action of the "Nationalists." The view is even expressed that the latter probably had in view the suppression of the Khilafat when they modified in a non-Sultanic sense the ceremony of investiture in November, 1922. This is, however, almost certainly incorrect. As recently as a week before the discussion of the "abolition of the Khilafat" in the Populist Party, well-informed and responsible Turkish officials knew nothing of the prospect of such a resolution being adopted or even proposed in the Assembly. This conclusion is not drawn from an assurance after the event, but from the nature of the arguments and conversations at the time, which would have been quite impossible had the intention of the Assembly been foreseen.

However, there is one brilliant expression among several open to criticism. The Paris "Temps" considers that one aspect of the affairs has been overlooked. The Mussalmans of the world will not automatically turn their eyes away from Turkey. As tradition has made the temporal power of the State the basis of the spiritual power, rightly or wrongly, a virile Turkey represented by Mustapha Kemal will still attract the attention of the Muslim world, as did in former times the Turkey of the Sultans.

The "Journal des Debats" gives the wise advice to France that non-interference in Turkey's internal convulsions, whether civil or religious, should be strictly observed by non-Muslim countries.

THE OTHMAN FAMILY.

The decision of the Grand Assembly of Turkey on the Othman ex-Imperial family in Turkey was awaited with considerable alarm by British friends of the Khilafat; particularly because of the discussions which have already occurred in the heart of the dominant party, the Populists. Seeing that the Assembly is, by a huge majority, in the control of the Populists, their party decisions have naturally been regarded as an indication of the vote in the Assembly. The entire party became resolved, not only on the secularisation of the political and administrative services, but on the expulsion of the entire ex-Imperial family from Turkey. A powerful section openly advocated the suppression of the Khilafat, or at least the expulsion of the present occupant. We have heard of similar sweeping resolutions being adopted by the Bolsheviki as a party, which nevertheless have been incapable of adoption by the same people as a Government. But the hold of the Populists on the Assembly is too perfect for any such result.

THE DECISION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday's journals contained the news, which has been described as a "bombshell for India", that on Monday, March 2nd, the Assembly decided to "abolish the Caliphate" and started to settle the conditions of the change.

As a correspondent says in a quoted comment on the situation, the utmost caution is demanded on the part of every friend of the Muslim peoples. In imposing this upon ourselves, we ask our Muslim friends not to allow their sorrow, humiliation or despair to cause a violent revulsion from interest and friendship for Turkey. Muslim India is involved in the cause of Nationalist India,—national movements develop strange and often heart-rending policies, resolutions and tendencies. Yet the nation retain its rights to our friendly interest.

What is wrong and illegitimate in any act of Turkey, or of any other nation, will perish, and have no deep effect on the destinies of peoples.

What is inevitable, and forced upon the nation by the pressure of events, would come to pass sooner or later,—and such a decision as that on the Othman Khilafat had far better come now at once.

There is always a blessing in every defeat. We can all rejoice that the President of the Turkish Republic has not given colour to a suspicion of megalomania by favouring the crude proposal to invest him with the Khilafat.

Furthermore, the successive attempts at "safeguards" for the secular authority, which resulted in a continuous weakening of the Khalifial authority, eventually destroyed our hopes of the effective exercise of the Khalifial office from Constantinople. It is better for all that an insuperable difficulty should be laid bare, and an ineffectual machinery removed.

THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL POWER.

Have any of Turkey's critics thought of the following facts? Turkey's emergence from Lausanne as a new nation, also meant (so far as her strategic position was concerned) an assurance of her future safety only as far as she was an Asiatic country. The military and naval provisions make Constantinople a position full of dangers for Turkey. That is to say, while defending it, a wise policy would not allow the fall of that city to become the determining factor of the life or death of a Turkish nation.

Add to this consideration, the fact that this critical point of defence was the seat of the Caliphate. The capture of the seat of the Caliphate in another war would inevitably produce an intolerable situation for Turkey,—and the prestige of the Khalifa would be used to enforce enemy decision as it was in the last occupation. Turkey has come to see that the burden assumed by Selim is too great for the shoulders of a small nation in Asia Minor (and, by sufferance, in a fragment of Europe).

It is a far cry from that, to possession of the power to "abolish the Khilafat", except in the sense that the Khilafat means "the Khilafat of the Othman House." It is possible for Turkey to renounce what Turkey assumed. It must not be too glibly repeated that "Turkey means" the total abolition of Khilafat in the Muslim world.

Indeed, there have been greater surprises than that Turkey should change its view about entirely and permanently severing itself from interest in the Khilafat.

The advice to Muslim Turks to temporarily suspend pilgrimage may also have more than one interpretation. One thing remains clear, that the claims of the supporters of King Hussein are just as unsatisfactory and dangerous as ever. Whatever he is to-day, Hussein and his family were subsidised agents of a non-Muslim power.

SINGAPORE BASE.

BOGEY OF JAPANESE DANGER.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY REJECTED.

LONDON, March 25.

Debate on the Singapore Base opened in the House of Commons to-day, when Sir R. Horne, moving the reduction of a hundred sterling in Navy Estimates as a protest against Government's policy said that Government, while professing to consult the Dominions had merely announced their decision to the Dominions and had not given them a chance to do anything to alter Government's judgment. He had never seen the consultation take a more discourteous form. He emphasised that the Dominions mainly concerned, namely Australia and New Zealand—(Opposition cheers)—had very emphatically protested against—(cheers)—and expressed their dismay at the Government's decision. Sir R. Horne then read extracts from Mr. Bruce's communication, and said that it was impossible to imagine a protest expressed in graver language.

"LAYING GOOD FAITH OPEN TO SUSPICION."

Mr. Ammon said that Government did not challenge the question of naval and military strategy. In view of the reported desire of Americans for an international Disarmament conference we should make a moral gesture in the hope that there would be some cooperation. We would be much in a stronger position if, after exploring all possibilities, we were compelled to continue our armament policy. Referring to Mr. Bruce's views, Mr. Ammon pointed out that the Leader of the Opposition in Australia had said that he did not believe Australia had any danger of attack. He did not think there was any danger in the Pacific, and had declared that the base at Singapore would undoubtedly hamper the establishment of an international confidence and lay our good faith open to suspicion. Japan was still suffering from the effects of the earthquake, and was not likely to compete in armaments. Japan had given every earnest of her desire to carry out the Washington Agreement. The strengthening and enlarging of the authority of the League of Nations would be a greater defence of the peace of the world than all armed forces and new docks that could possibly be built anywhere in the world.

BOGEY OF JAPANESE DANGER EXPOSED.

Commander Kenworthy said he did not believe in the bogey of Japanese danger, but he was of opinion that the best answer to a possible Japanese invasion of Australia would be a submarine-cruiser base somewhere in New Guinea or North Australia.

Commander Bellairs declared that when the question of disarmament was raised the Premier was bound to be faced with the question of Japanese emigration to Australia. They desired that Japan should find room for expansion but not at the expense of the British Empire in Australia or elsewhere.

Sir R. Horne's motion was lost by 287 votes to 211. The Liberal vote was split.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

ROUSING FAREWELL.

LONDON, March 25.

Lt. MacLaren and party, on a world flight, left Calshott at noon on Wednesday in th eflying boat "Vulture". A large crowd witnessed the start.

The King telegraphed wishing the three aviators success. Mrs. Maclaren accompanied by her two children bade farewell to her husband. Lord Thomson in bidding farewell to the aviators said that they were all proud of them and knew that only superhuman obstacles could prevent their success. Loud cheers greeted the start of the fliers who thought that they might meet the American world-fliers somewhere in the region of Tokio.—Reuter.

Squadron-Leader A. S. C. MacLaren, who started on world-flight on Wednesday was compelled to descend during the first lap owing to the fog near Havre.—Reuter.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

INCOME TAX AND INDIGO PLANTERS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

In the Assembly to-day replying to Mr. Gya Parsadsingh, Mr. Chatterjee said in pursuance of the decision to proceed with the expansion and development of the Indian Stores Department it is proposed to sanction the following additional measures during the ensuing financial year. (a) Appointment of an additional officer at Headquarters to deal with Engineering plant and materials and an additional subordinate staff (b) Constitution of purchase branches at Calcutta and Bombay. (c) Appointment of an additional superior staff and Executive subordinates for existing Calcutta Inspection circle. (d) The constitution of inspection agencies at Bombay, Madras and Cawnpore. The estimated cost is about Rs. 3 lakhs.

In reply to another question of Mr. Gya Parshadsingh Mr. Burdon said some reduction in the strength of the garrison at Aden had been made during the past year by the withdrawal of one Indian Infantry Battalion and further reductions are under consideration.

Sir Basil Blackett answering to a question said the profits of Indigo planters are partly of an agricultural nature and to that extent are exempt from income-tax; so far as they are not entitled to an exemption on this ground they have been exempted from income-tax temporarily up to March 31st 1924. On account of the depressed state of the Industry, it is not the intention of Government to extend this latter exemption.

N. W. F. PROVINCES.

NO AMALGAMATION WITH THE PUNJAB.

BRAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 24.

The North-West Frontier Provinces Committee's Report has been published. Mr. Denys Bray (Secretary, Foreign Department), President, and five other members have signed the Majority Report, while Messrs. Rangacharier and Samarth have appended separate but concurring minutes of dissent. The question before the Committee was whether the frontiers should continue as a separate province or split up into two. The five administered districts being reamalgamated with the Punjab and the Trans-Frontier tracts being retained under the direct control of the Government of India, or if not, whether any reforms were necessary for the five administered districts.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority consider that it is inexpedient and impossible to separate the districts from the tracts except under two extreme conditions. The first condition is a rigid close-border policy under which two and a half million of the Trans-Frontier people now linked to Cis-Frontier by ties of blood and economic necessity would be absolutely excluded from all intercourse with the people of the administered districts. The other condition is a thoroughgoing forward policy under which the Trans-Frontier tracts would be dominated and brought under definite administration. The majority dismiss both these conditions as unthinkable in the present financial stringency and do not therefore discuss the question of amalgamation of the districts with the Punjab, especially in view of the Punjab Council's decision against it.

They argue that for a Central Government to entrust the responsibility for the conduct of the external affairs on its critical land frontier to an autonomous local Government (Punjab) would be a violation of all constitutional theory and practice. The decision of 1901 creating the Frontier as separate province was proved advantageous during the Great War when despite the machinations of the Turkish, German and other Foreign emissaries, the tribes as a whole kept quiet. India had cause to be thankful that a staunch and manly Pathan race was holding the ramparts for her on this historically vulnerable Frontier. No time should therefore be lost in granting reforms to the Frontier by the creation of a Legislative Council of thirty members with an elective majority or at least sixty per cent., adequate and special representation being provided for the Khans (tribal leaders) under whose control the hot-headed Pathans are generally well behaved and tractable. The majority suggest the appointment of an Executive Councillor and one Minister and recommend the representation of the province by two members in the Council of State and four in the Legislative Assembly. The proposed Legislative Council should have power over the charges incurred on the internal administration proper, the rest being agency expenditure to be under the control of the Government of India. If the expenditure was thus distributed and retrenchments now in contemplation effected, the deficit on internal administration would drop from 55 to 20 lakhs with the proposal of ultimate extinction. Among other proposals of the majority for reform in administration are the introduction of elective system in Municipalities and, as far as possible, in the District Boards and the grant of greater facilities for the inhabitants of the exposed parts of the Frontier for obtaining and carrying arms.

[illegible] OF DISSENT.

Both Messrs. Rangacharier and Samarth suggest the evidence concerning close scrutiny and claim that the experiment of the Frontier as a separate unit had failed in that there had been pronounced stagnation in several directions, greater insecurity of life and property, inefficiency in executive services and the genesis of a separatist tendency in the minds of the Pathans with its menacing possibilities. They view the proposal of the majority as laying the foundation of a strong Pathan province and urge the Indianisation and not Afghanisation of the people of the settled districts. It is expedient to separate the administered districts and such Trans-Frontier areas as are now under the control of the various Deputy Commissioners and amalgamate them all with the Punjab, but under a Commissioner responsible to the Punjab Government. The Trans-Frontier agencies could continue to be under the direct control of the Government of India and the opinion of the Punjab Council should not deter them from reamalgamation which is warranted in the interests not only of the people of the settled districts, but also in the interests of economy. If the amalgamation, as suggested, is not effected, the whole of the Frontier should be under the Government of India, there being six seats in the Legislative Assembly (five elected and one nominated) and two in the Council of State (one elected and other nominated). There should be no Legislative Council for the Frontier because the bulk of the Mahomedan opinion apart from the Hindu opinion is against it, as unworkable and costly in a miniature province. While the majority oppose the judicial amalgamation, the minority strongly support it and quote in its favour not only the strength of feeling in the Frontier, but also the view of the Punjab High Court Judges as expressed by the Registrar.

JIRGA SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

Both the majority and minority criticise the working of the Jirga system and suggest the appointment of a small Committee to consider amendments to the Frontier Crimes Regulation. All pay a tribute to the public spirit, determination and courage of the Frontier officials, [illegible] and Europeans, under the guidance of John Maffey (Chief Commissioner) in carrying out the ceaseless task of [illegible] India against Frontier aggression.

"NOT SPEECHES BUT ACTIONS."

SWARAJ PARTY AND GOVT.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH AT CALCUTTA.

"The budget has been thrown out at Delhi and in C. P. and it was going to be thrown out in Bengal also. I may tell the Government in no uncertain terms that if we, No-changers had determined to stand by our Swaraj Party friends at the outset, there would not be a single province in this country in which the budget would not be thrown out. I say with full sense of responsibility that if the Government do not change their heart, we No-changers might think it fit to revise our programme. We may have to stand solidly for the Swaraj Party at the next election and shown to the world that the country is with us." This was the important pronouncement made by Maulana Mahomed Ali as President to a monster public meeting held yesterday evening at Mirzapur Park to celebrate the conclusion of the Gandhi month.

The gathering was simply unique within recent memory and included a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen. As Maulana Mahomed Ali had to arrive late, Sj. Shamsundar Chakrabartty was proposed to the chair.

A procession of Akali Sikhs with flags and singing national and religious songs reached the meeting as the proceedings commenced.

Sj. Lalit Mohan Das and Srijukta Mohini Devi addressed the meeting recounting the work done during the past month which had been set apart exclusively for constructive work. They expressed regret at the scant progress made by the people within this month in carrying out the different items of the constructive programme and urged the audience to push them through as the only means for the attainment of Swaraj.

At this stage Maulana Mahomed Ali arrived at the meeting and received a great ovation. Sham Babu took him in his embrace, after which the Moulana occupied the presidential chair amidst loud applause. Maulana Saheb and Sham Babu were garlanded.

In formally proposing the Maulana to the chair on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee Sj. Sham Sundar Chakrabartty referred to the devotion of the Ali Brothers to the cause of the country. Maulana Mahomed Ali, he said, had come to the meeting under the shadow of a bereavement and in the midst of domestic troubles. The speaker referred to the much lamented death of the Maulana's favourite daughter and the serious illness of Maulana Shaukat Ali.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in rising to address the meeting was given an ovation. He said he was just returning from a meeting held in the Maidan by people who wanted to obtain snatch votes. The Mahomedans had assembled there to discuss certain resolutions and the meeting had been organised by a son-in-law of a certain Minister. Maulana Abu Bakar was in the chair. The meeting concluded said the Maulana amidst shouts of applause with the Bengal Pact being agreed to. The Mahomedans while recognising their right to sacrifice cows, promised that they would not kill cows in a manner that might wound the religious susceptibilities of their Hindu brothers. On Maulana Akram Khan's asking, the whole meeting signified its approval in no uncertain voice. The President himself said that the Pact was just and that Mr. Das was a just man. It was because the Government had been unjust for the last 150 years that the Mussalmans were to-day mere cutters of grass for horses. Like a true Mussalman the Maulana gave his opinion that it was a sin for the Mussalmans who were now claiming 80 per cent Government posts, to accept any appointments under the present Government.

Coming to his recent bereavement, the Maulana said that his dear daughter had been born in Calcutta twenty years ago when the speaker had just begun his public career as a journalist in this city. Many things in Calcutta called to his mind the sweet memories of her childhood. "But it will be a breach of God's trust if I shed a single drop of tear for my daughter. All the tears should be shed for the sufferings of my country. As long as India is not free, there can be no private quarrels and no private griefs."

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Speaking of the Hindus, the Maulana said that they would not rejoice if the Khilafat was abolished by Turkey. The Hindus were brothers of the Mussalmans. "You (Hindus) helped us all along in the Khilafat movement and we hope you will be sympathetic now in our distress."

"This is a meeting to conclude the Gandhi month," continued the Maulana. "Had it not been Calcutta, I would have asked the Secretary of the Congress Committee about the number of Congress members enrolled, the amount contributed to the Tilak Swarajya Fund and other similar questions. Much of the labour of Calcutta has been spent over the Council and the election. But I do not want to criticise the work of the Swaraj Party. I was responsible at Delhi for keeping our friends of the Swaraj Party within the fold of the Congress. The Congress has recognised the Swaraj Party. The members of that party have had a busy time in the Council. The budget is going to be thrown out. It has already been thrown out in C. P., it has just been thrown out at Delhi. I may tell the Government that if we No-changers had determined to stand by our friends of the Swaraj Party at the elections there would be no province in India to-day where the budget would not be thrown out (applause). But there is no use crying over spilt milk." The Maulana said with a full sense of responsibility that now that Mahatma Gandhi was coming to give a lead to the country, the Government should consider the situation carefully. If they did not show any change of heart, we No-changers might have to revise our programme. We would in that case stand solidly by the Swarajya party at the next election and show that the country is with the Congress.

Proceeding the Maulana said: 'Nations are tested not by speeches but by public acts. Honesty, truth and sacrifice are the things that pay in the long run. Up to this time India's sacrifice has been too little."

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, as an orator, was far superior to Mahatma Gandhi but no one would doubt on whom we should rely when the time for action came.

The speaker then urged all young men not to think in terms of Parliamentary language or of the Penal Code, but to look at history and see for themselves how people in other countries had to sacrifice themselves for their country's freedom. "If freedom is dear to us, we must be prepared to shed our own blood without even shedding a drop of English blood. I wish you were all prepared to be shot dead. Let there be more Jallianwallabaghs in this country—but this time let the bullets strike us in the chest and not on the back."

AKALI JATHA.

Continuing the speaker said he had advised the Second Jatha to postpone their march till they had consulted Mahatma Gandhi. But he recognised the right of every community to decide its own destiny for itself. He was glad that the Akalis had maintained peace and non-violence like true non-violent Non-Cooperators.

The Maulana then said he once had a talk with a retired Mahomedan Police Officer who had shot Moslem boys at the Cawnpore Mosque. The speaker asked him if he would have the heart to continue firing if they on their part continued to face death bravely. That officer confessed that he would ultimately had to stop firing because his nature would revolt against it. This fact was true of Englishmen as well. He did noto bear any ill-will towards Englishmen.

He wished them to be free just as he wished to be free in his own land, in their own homes. He wanted to be free of the Afghans, he wanted to be free of the Turks and not of the Englishmen alone.

The Maulana continuing said that to die for one's country was not the only object before us. It was nobler to live for one's country. But the need at the present moment was that we should all die so that India might be free and have a better and brighter future.

Speaking of the Labour Party, the speaker said that he did not wish to antagonise that Party. He had many friends in that party and the present Prime-Minister and the Secretary of State were well-known to him. He wished the Labour party would pray for the Indians. Just as that party won power by their own exertion they should pray to God that the Indians might likewise secure their own freedom.

Speaking of the Gandhi month, Maulana said it could not end until Indian freedom was attained. If that consummation was not reached in a month, we would have a Gandhi year or ultimately a Gandhi era until freedom was obtained.

"Allow me to call myself a citizen of Bengal (Applause) since I have spent about 20 months in Calcutta. I have faith in the people of Bengal and I hope that Bengal has a brighter and more glorious future before her." With these words the Maulana concluded his speech.

Maulana Mahomed Ali left the meeting after asking Sjt. Shamsundar Chakrabarty to take the chair again.

Sjt. Shamsundar delivered a long and impressive speech after which the proceedings terminated.—"Forward."

THE PEACH-BLOOM OF A PERFECT SKIN

How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Banish Pimples and Eczema.

For the benefit of those of her sex who are afflicted with skin troubles, Miss Letty Van Wyk, of Ceres, Cape Colony, permits the publication of the following letter. She writes:—

"Some time ago I began to fail in health and my face became blotchy and covered with pimples. Altogether I had a very unhealthy appearance. Several doctors said it was eczema and treated me with medicine and ointment, but alas! the trouble was only aggravated, and the tortures I suffered with the fearful burning and itching gave me no rest.

"I was obliged to give up my music, and in fact I could scarcely do anything with my hands—they were in such a bad state. Then I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking two or three bottles the eczema became less irritating. Later the burning inflammation diminished, the sore flesh healed, my general health improved and my skin became clear and healthy. I am now quite well."

Pure rich blood is the secret of the peach-like bloom of a perfect complexion just as it is the secret of perfect health, and to make the blood rich and pure and strong there is nothing like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for [illegible] People. These Pills also build up the [illegible] strengthen the digestion, regulate the [illegible] functions, invigorate the whole system. [illegible] everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per [illegible] 11 per six bottles. The Dr. Williams [illegible] Co., Singapore.

MR. PICKTHALL'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read and re-read Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's address at the Convocation of the National Muslim University of Aligarh; and I cannot help saying, that it is an excellent exposition of Islam. There are some citations from the Coran and some statements of Mr. Pickthall, which are not only instructive for religious Muslims, but are equally important for Indian nationalists. They will go a great way in clearing up Hindu-Muslim differences, if these are published and distributed broadcast, amongst Hindus and Mahomedans, and particularly amongst Muslim Schools and Muslim homes. Here are some of these gems:—

(1) *About God*:—"Allah-u-Akbar." God is greater—always greater. There is only one God for all of us. He is not only the God of the Muslims, but he is the God of the Hindus too. He is the God of the Christians, and of *every* living soul upon this earth.

(2) *About the Prophet*:—"Muhammud (may God bless and keep him) came to destroy this baneful influence of superstition due to priestcraft."

(3) *About Devotion*:—The Prophet said "An hour's contemplation and study of God's creation is better than a year of adoration."

(4) *About... Knowledge*:—"Seek knowledge even though it is only to be found in China."

(5) *True Islam*:—"True Islam is *for, and not against*, the world; for it stands for right against wrong."

(6) *True Muslim*:—"He is *not of us* who sides with his tribe in aggression; and he is *not of us* who summons others to assist him in tyranny; and he is *not of us*, who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice"—So said the Holy Prophet, who was so much opposed to aggression, to tyranny and to injustice.

(7) *Perfect Equality*:—"Allah the All-wise, the All-merciful, cannot possibly favour any set of men and women merely because they utter certain formulas—To imagine that Allah, the Lord of Heaven and Earth, could favour one community or race of men exclusively is, for a Muslim, nothing less than infidelity."

(8) *Re Swami Shraddhanand*:—Mr. Pickthall says "It seems to me worse than absurd for any Muslim to get in a rage over the conversions made by Swami Shraddhanand, when they themselves are further off than Swamiji from true Islam"—Seldom has an Islamic scholar spoken with greater frankness, and it exhibits a rare courage of the speaker—I mean Mr. Pickthall.

(9) *Re Hindu-Muslim Unity*:—"There is only *one* practicable base for Hindu-Muslim Unity—only *one* real base at all for human unity—and that is the recognition, *that God is one for all*. That is the great keyfact of human life to which we Muslims have been called to testify."

(10) *Nationalism*:—"Be nationalists in the sense in which Mahatma Gandhi is a nationalist, always with an eye to Universal Human Brotherhood. Be Muslims not in the sense of champion'ng the Mahomedan community right or wrong, for that is contrary to Islam."

(11) *El Islam*:—"The revival of Islam is not an enemy, but a friend to Indian nationalism, the nationalism of Mahatma Gandhi, which seeks to build a nation out of all communities not on a political but religious basis. That basis can be found only in Allah"—.

What ennobling words are these! May the Brahmin and the Molvi, the Pundit and the Munshi, the Swami and the Maulana reflect over this rational exposition of Islam, and may every Islamic school, college and home adorn their halls and hearts with these pearls of Prophet Muhammud!

—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

POET'S MISSION TO CHINA.

RANGOON'S RECEPTION TO TAGORE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 24.

A public reception was given this evening to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore at the Jubilee Hall which was crowded and an address was presented on behalf of the citizens of Rangoon.

The Poet in his reply said that he was carrying to China the message of universal brotherhood which was the best production of India.

MEMORIAL FOR LORD WILLINGDON.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 24

At a meeting of the friends and admirers of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon convened by the Prince of Arcot, the Rajah of Venkatag'ri, Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. Osman (Sheriff of Madras) and others held this evening, Sir P. T. Chetty presiding, at Pachaippa's Hall, it was resolved that steps be taken to perpetuate the names of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. It was further resolved to give an entertainment to Their Excellencies and a committee with the Prince of Arcot as president, Sir P. T. Chetty, Sir T. Sadashiv Iyer and Sir James Simpson as Vice-presidents, and Dr. Annie Besant and others as members was appointed to carry out the above resolutions with Dr. Caman as secretary.

NOTICE TO "SWARAJYA" EDITOR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 24

The Secretary of the Legislative Council has written to the Editor of "Swarajya" with reference to certain articles in the paper which were alleged to have cast reflections upon the impartiality of the President, stating that unless he apologised within eight days the President would be constrained to take disciplinary action. The Editor has replied that he sees nothing wrong in the reflections, that criticism was *bona fide* on a matter of grave importance and that he cannot comply with the notice.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall Wodehouse Road, the Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod presiding. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, had also graced the occasion with his presence.

ANNUAL REPORT.

After an opening hymn and prayer, on the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. J. P. Brander the annual report for 1923 was adopted.

It stated:—

Branches.—The Association operates in the following centres:—

Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road.
Central Branch, Wodehouse Road.
Naigaum Branch, Naigaum.
Proctor Branch. Rebsch Street.
Student Branch. Lamington Road.

The Employment Bureau which has found employment for over 3,000 ex-sepoys was transferred from Wodehouse Road to Reynolds Road, Byculla, in June. Reading Rooms, etc., are also supported in Jacob's Circle and Goodwill Hall, Byculla, for the use of the Indian young men in those localities. Reports, in detail, are given for each Branch separately. We have Hostel accommodation in these buildings for 209. Here young men of all races live amicably together. It is an enormous gain to a young man on his first entering city life to have a safe place to dwell in. If, as so often happens, he learns the secret of serving his fellowmen by contract with the Association, it is sheer gain and cause for thankfulness, for Him we serve "came not to be ministered unto but to minister."

Unemployment.—The year under review has been a particularly trying one. Trade depression has affected our members. Many have been out of employment and a number who had started in business for themselves found it difficult to continue without further capital. In spite of our warnings to young men not to come to Bombay looking for work many do arrive in our City every month, most of whom find their way to one or other of our Branches seeking assistance. There are many men who have cause to thank the Bombay Association for services rendered along this line. We have conducted the ex-sepoys' Bureau and found employment for 373 men during the year.

Membership.—The membership of the various Branches on December 31st was as follows:—

	Active.	Associate.	Total.
Byculla	98	112	205
Central	165	221	386
Naigaum	50	25	75
Proctor	62	29	91
Student	26	191	217
	396	578	974

International Link.—Membership in Bombay is by courtesy extended to any of the 9,000 Branches throughout the world. Many letters of introduction were given to members on transfer to other countries during the year. It may be of interest to note that in the Y. M. C. A. Students' Union and Hostel in London there are 92 members who hail from our Presidency. Incidentally, there is a total of 538 students from India at present on their membership roll.

We give below an analysis of our members according to religions:—

181	Indian Christians.
433	Christians (Europeans, Anglo-Indians, etc.).
140	Hindus.
61	Mohammedans.
101	Parsis.
8	Goans.
42	Jews.
4	Jains.
4	Shintoists and Buddhists.
974	

Mr. K. T. Paul, then addressed the meeting exhorting the members to hold before them the spirit and ideal of Christ in all their dealings.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then in the course of his speech said:—

It was kind of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. to elect me as Patron on my arrival here, and I can assure you I shall do everything that lies in my power to help an Institution which has so great a record, and which possesses such opportunities for serving the young men and boys in the City.

I have seen the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. in many parts of the world and under many different circumstances, but whenever I came across them, and under whatever conditions, the Association was carrying out most valuable work. Truly may the Y. M. C. A. be called a World Brotherhood, for I believe I am correct in saying that the membership exceeds one million young men and boys resident in over 50 countries, banded together in some 9,000 cities, towns, and smaller communities, extending the hand of fellowship and help to their fellow young men all over the world.

Your membership in Bombay is comparatively small, but very representative, and as you say in your Annual Report, its significance can hardly be measured in terms of figures, and the religious, educational and social work which you do, benefits not only your members but very many others.

Before I left England I had the opportunity of visiting the Y. M. C. A. hostel in London—a most valuable Institution for Indian students, housed now in the recently occupied new buildings in Gower Street. The efforts made for the comfort and well being of the Indian students there are very remarkable, and no one can appreciate the value of the work done without a personal visit. I have been endeavouring to get friends of mine in England to take a personal interest in the work, and principally to attend the lectures and debates, so that every side of the many difficult questions which are discussed in the Lecture Hall there may be presented.

As has been so rightly said, the personal element in all the work of the Y. M. C. A. is the most important factor. Those who served during the Great War had ample opportunity for realising this. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened if there had been no Y. M. C. A. during the war, and all who served know that, in whatever theatre of operations they may have been, from the early beginning to the very end, there was always a branch in that theatre which, under the guidance of men who so fully realised the importance of the personal touch, provided means of quiet relaxation, and offered opportunities for social entertainment. When the mobilisation of Kitchener's Army started, and camps were pitched all over England, it was the Y. M. C. A. which always had its own tent in each camp first, and gave to the men the place to write their letters and to gather together for social or religious purposes. What applied to England applied to everywhere abroad, and the gratitude of the many millions who blessed the work of the Y. M. C. A. during the war will, I trust, in these days of peace, be expressed in a practical manner.

It is true, we are not at war, but the problems and difficulties left by the war remain with us, and will be with us for many years to come. You, with your great world-wide organisation, can do much to educate the youth to meet those difficulties in the spirit in which they should be met. There is a sect which has for its fundamental maxim. Whatever is, is wrong. Wherever members of that sect are found (and they are found in too many places), they operate as a social poison. There may be, there are, many things wrong in this world, but mere grambling, with no effort to put them right, is the negation of citizenship, and the Y. M. C. A. is doing a great work in developing character and impressing on its members the duty of service.

In these days, great problems are so often dealt with by some clap trap phrases which attract the attention and support of the many, and, without any real examination into the intricacies of the subject, bring great, though nearly always temporary, popularity or notoriety to those who utter them. I would urge every member of the Y. M. C. A. to think for himself, and may I quote a sentence of Channings which is so true:—

"Wait not to be backed by numbers; wait not till you are sure of an echo from a crowd. The fewer the voices on the side of truth, the more distinct and strong must be your own."

If you are convinced you are right in anything, do not hesitate to say so, though all your friends may disagree with you,—and that, believe me, is the highest form of moral courage, and only by the development of character can you hope to attain to that height.

You cannot develop your work, you cannot carry out your programme, you cannot serve the young men and boys of this City and of this Presidency as you would wish to do, and as you have done in the past, without adequate support and assistance. Some can give their time, some can give their money. You have many good friends in this City, but you want to increase your numbers and extend your activities. This can best be done by an increase in the number of your Sustaining Members, and I hope that many will come forward to help you in this way.

May your work go on and prosper, and, remembering these four short sentences—I am, I ought, I can, I will you will realise that those are the steps of the ladder which will enable you to reach that position when you can render real service to your fellow men.

The proceedings terminated with benediction from Rev. L. B. Butcher.

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am so glad to read Mr. Motiwala's letter repudiating the use by him of the word "silly" in his speech in the Municipal Corporation over the special teachers' thorny question. It certainly is pleasing to all "underdogs" when their wail appeals to even one "topdog". Mr. Motiwala appears to reflect my views when he says that "the special teachers" have not had a fair chance to be heard. If Mr. Motiwala will receive in audience half a dozen special teachers—three men and three ladies—he will understand their case very well. The very fullness of my information is my great handicap and it is my desire not to prejudice their interests which keeps me from disclosing my identity. I wish Mr. Motiwala takes a little trouble over this question and thank him for his solicitude for all those of whom one, Dear Editor, is, yours etc.,

UNDERDOG.

VICTORIA FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Swarajists are talking about mending or ending the Government. Is there no one who will undertake to mend or end the Bombay victoriawalas? The minimum fare for victoria is annas 8 which is the same as for a second class taxi, but the victoriawala is never satisfied. For instance, the legal fare from Grant Road Station to Flora Fountain is Rs. 1-6-0: I can understand the fellow complaining if I give him Rs. 1-4-0, but my trouble is that even on occasions when I have offered him Rs. 1-8-0 for want of change (I confess I never feel like giving him a tip), the fellow has jumped down from the coach-box and wanted more for bringing me along *Baher ka rasta* (Queen's Road).

May I, Sir, be allowed to make the following suggestions:—

1. In case it is not possible immediately to put on the road sufficient second class taxis to take the place of victorias, the victorias should be made to have meters like the taxis. I believe that in some cities in Europe, cabs are fitted with such meters.

2. To provide taxi stands near the Grant Road Station on either side and one stand near Pydhoni. In the meantime, I hope the second class taxi drivers will make use of the existing stand opposite the Flora Fountain, and, I am sure, they will find a lot of custom.

In conclusion, Sir, I hope something will be done to relieve the hardship of the unfortunate upper middle classes, who are not rich enough to possess cars of their own and do not wish to be put up with the inconvenience of travelling by tram in the evening.—Yours, etc.,

"FED UP."

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MAHATMA CONVALESCENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indeed it was my good fortune to have seen Mahatmaji at Juhu, Andheri, on last Wednesday (19-3-24). Being ignorant of Mahatmaji's usual meeting time, namely, from four to six o'clock in the evening, I reached the beautiful bungalow before noon. It would have been impossible for me to have a *darshan* of Mahatmaji but for his exceeding kindness and for the kindness of Mr. Devidas, who so kindly placed my card before Mahatmaji. Having obtained the permission, I was taken upstairs and when I entered the place where Mahatmaji was, I saw the feeble constitution, but the greatest soul was resting on an arm-chair having before him as many letters and papers as the Prime Minister of Great Britain must be having on his table. This man, a tiny figure, crownless and without a throne, was ruling, sitting on the simple chair, thirty-two crores souls in India and a greater number outside India. Seeing that an humble follower of his came there to pay his homage, he with his unique smile ordered to take the chair that was placed just on his right side. I bowed.

I sat marvelling, like Mr. Sastri, at the figure. So many ideas were passing through my mind. My heart was leaping. Indeed! it is marvellous to imagine that the feeble figure, the weaver of Sabarmati, is to-day the greatest living man of the time. After a few remarks I begged his blessings; he smilingly granted. The great leader had an open heart to hear me. I opened my whole mind before him, told him of the Swarajists' co-operation, their falsehood, etc., the Hindu-Muslim problem, the increasing tensions, the Khaddar question, and so on. Having completed, I begged his permission and left the great soul alone in his compartment to prepare himself for the great and final battle that he is going to lead for the emancipation of India and for the peace of the world.—Yours, etc.,

I. A.

A NON-CO-OPERATING PROGRAMME

DISCUSSION ON OBSTRUCTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The Swarajists' policy to throw out the Budget entirely formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Calcutta University Club held under the presidency of Mr. Ajoy Chunder Dutt, a Moderate and member of the last Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. S. R. Das Gupta moved the following resolution:—"This meeting of the members of the Calcutta University Club considers that the policy of wholesale obstruction in the Councils is helpful to the attainment of Swaraj in India." He said the programme of the Swarajists was essentially a non-cooperating programme. The Councils were means by which the Government practised a great fraud on the people. Mahatma Gandhi had failed to recognise this and the Swarajists had corrected him. The essential point in the struggle for freedom was to expose the hollowness of these Councils, to wreck them and then ask the people to resort to civil disobedience. If Councils were mended so much the better, if not civil disobedience would be the only course open to Indians.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, barrister, opposing the motion said if the Swarajist programme succeeded the British public would be exasperated and further instalments of Reforms would not be granted in the near future. After further speeches in support of and against the resolution had been carried and the meeting adjourned.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Your correspondent "On-looker" in his letter published in your issue dated 15th instant, has unnecessarily taken too much of your precious space in restating the views expressed by me and the "Underdog" in your columns some time ago. I wish he had devoted that space to replying to our criticisms. Obviously he has no replies to give. Regarding myself, he says that I base my calculations on my observations of "particularly out-of-the-way Schools and Urdu Schools." The concrete instance I gave in my letter was with regard to the group of the schools round about the Jaffarbhoy Ibrahim School in Mandvi, which are not "out-of-the-way" schools as "On-looker" wrongly thinks, but are situated in the heart of the Mahomedan population of the City. And secondly I mentioned in my letter that it was one instance of the many I had seen. It is gratifying, however, to note the "On-looker" passive admission of my complaints regarding them and of the feasibility of economising the expenditure to two-thirds of what it is at present. Next, "On-looker" is wrong if he thinks that the excessive number of teachers is the "only extravagance" pointed out. There is also extravagance arising from the appointment of too many Superintendents, ten where less than half the number would be sufficient, arising also from rents for large buildings in which much of the space is left vacant etc. etc.

The whole attempt of the "On-looker" is to exonerate the "Secretary" from the blame which is rightly attached to him for the inconsiderate policy he has followed, and to hold the Schools' Committee responsible. We are not here to apportion the blame between the Schools' Committee and the Secretary. What we are really concerned with is the enforcement of economy and system in the administration. It must, however, be mentioned here that in the Committee there have been very few men who know much about education, and out of regard for Mr. Padhye the Committee allowed itself to be solely guided by him, nay, gave him sole discretion in every matter in full trust. Thus though the Schools' Committee is 'dejure' responsible for the policy, the Secretary is 'de facto' responsible. I shall state here one most recent instance of how things [illegible]. There were four vacancies of Urdu [illegible] and three [illegible]. The Secretary asked all these [illegible] to present themselves before the Selection Committee at 4 p.m., just half an hour before the Schools' Committee Meeting was to begin its work at 4-30 p.m. The time allowed for interviewing [illegible] dates was not more than [illegible] minutes. I would ask is it at all possible to [illegible] thirty-four applicants with due [illegible] to the thing is to be done satisfactorily? What usually happens is that the Secretary in fact selects the persons [illegible] perhaps before being interviewed by the Committee and appoints them with the nominal sanction of the Committee whose members generally observe [illegible]. Thus though the Committee is dejure responsible for the appointments. A venerable Urdu Head Master recently complained to me that the selections made are usually unsatisfactory.

"On-looker" takes an extreme and imaginary instance of a school at Matunga with only 40 students in four standards and asks whether I would close such a school because it does not conform to the rule of 30 boys to one teacher. Why should not he take the common instance of schools in crowded localities like Girgaon? Besides, I have not said that the rule of 30 boys to one teacher has to be rigidly observed in every possible instance. It should be a guide to the policy, and I know there are hundreds of cases where economies should be effected on this principle. "On-looker" does not seem to have a clear idea of how this should be done. Let me explain to him. Taking his own extreme example of a school at Matunga, suppose within a very short distance of his school at Matunga, lies another school which also contains the first four standards, and the pupils are distributed as follows:—

Standard I, first school 25, second school 25.

Standard II, first school 8, second school 25.

Standard III, first school 5, second school 20.

Standard IV, first school 2, second school 20.

In the interest of economy and without in the least affecting efficiency, I would ask the pupils in the third and fourth standards in the first school to join the second school, so that only the first two standards will have to be maintained in the first school, thereby saving expenditure on two teachers. I shall still further consider whether the eight pupils in standard two in the first school can possibly be sent to the second school or otherwise I shall see if in such an exceptional instance both the standards cannot be conveniently entrusted to one teacher as is done in the mofussil. I shall consider the possibility further of encouraging private enterprise, in the case of these standards by suitable grants-in-aid so that both extention of education and economy in expenditure can be achieved. On such lines things should proceed and common sense should be brought to play when the principle is being applied to each particular case.

The "On-looker's" remark that agitation is being engineered holds no water. It is the usual bureaucratic complaint with which we have been too familiar. It is only another proof of the bureaucratic mentality of those whose ways do not conform to the democratic municipality, as also of something rotten somewhere in the administration. Nor is "On-looker" justified in representing the critics of Municipal administration as interested in the closing of schools. His motives are obvious, but his representation is false. We want to have as large funds as possible from the Corporation, for educational purposes. But we want them to be used by the Municipal authorities to the best advantage, and not extravagandly as is done now. As I pointed out in my first letter, about 54 thousand pupils could have been taught with equal efficiency within the amounts spent in [illegible] 36 thousand in 1922-23, that is if funds were utilised with due economy.

yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

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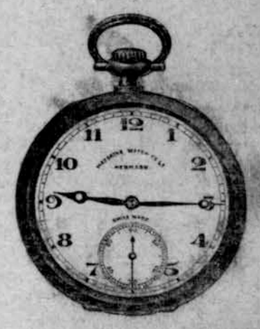

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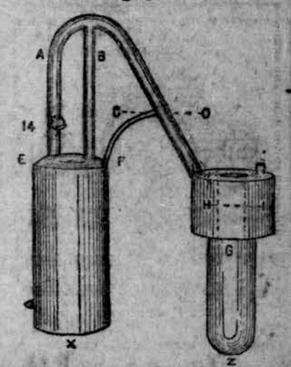

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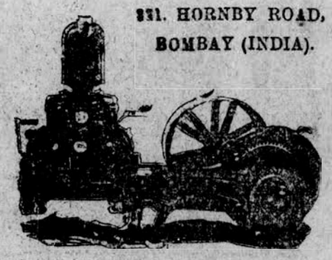

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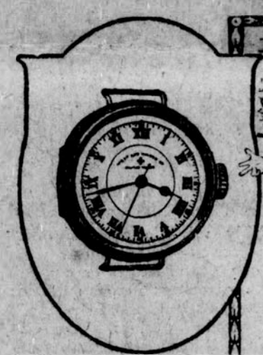

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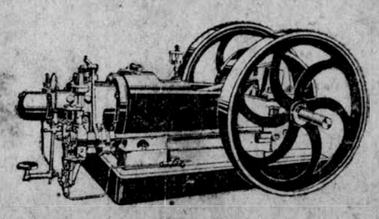

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